The Massillon Independent.

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BLOODY DUEL THE OUTCOME

Statesmen Clash on Floor of French Chamber of Deputies.

FOUGHT OVER DREYFUS CASE

Resort to the Code After the Session, and One of the Combatants Receives a Dangerous Wound In the Breast—Government Victorious on All Points.

Paris, July 14.—A bloody duel followed the wild scenes of disorder which marked the enactment of the law restoring Alfred Dreyfus to the army. The principals in the affair were M. Pugliesi-Conti and Undersecretary of State Sarraul, the latter being seriously wounded. The duel between the men assumed the aspect of a veritable combat between the government and the opposition, as M. Sarraul's seconds were Ministers Clemenceau and Thomson, while M. Pugliesi-Conti's were M. Millele and General Jacquet, who were drawn from the elements which bitterly resist the government's rehabilitation of Dreyfus. The duel followed a fight on the floor of the chamber of deputies in which M. Sarraul sprang from behind Minister of the Interior Clemenceau, sitting on the ministerial bench, on M. Pugliesi-Conti, who had been heaping denunciations on members of the government as scoundrels. Sarraul struck Pugliesi-Conti a stunning blow in the face. A scene followed and the uproar ensued, compelling the suspension of the session. It was after the close of the session that the duel occurred. Late reports show that M. Sarraul is suffering from a deep wound in the right breast, penetrating the lung. While the wound is considered to be serious, it is not necessarily fatal.

After the sitting of the chamber of deputies, and while the members were still in the lobbies, M. Pugliesi-Conti sent his seconds to Undersecretary Sarraul. It was decided to fight immediately with swords, and principals and seconds proceeded by automobiles to the Ville d'Auray, where the combat occurred on the property of Deputy Gast. The fight was short but desperate, lasting only 30 seconds. Sarraul made a quick onslaught, and blood soon flowed. At first it was thought Pugliesi-Conti was wounded, but Sarraul cried "I am hit," and then fainted. Expectorating blood, he was conveyed to M. Gast's residence. The doctors who examined him found a deep wound in the right breast penetrating the lung. The surgeons consider the wound serious, but not necessarily endangering his life. Absolute rest is necessary, and if that is taken rapid recovery may be expected. No complications are feared.

Despite the sanguinary conflict, laws were finally enacted by the chamber of deputies reinstating Dreyfus, who obtains the rank of a chief of squadron of artillery, and Picquart, who is made a brigadier general. Both houses were overwhelmingly favorable to Dreyfus and Picquart. Feeling was stirred intensely between the Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus elements. This was heightened by fierce attacks by Dreyfusists against General Mercier and other prominent officers who were responsible for Dreyfus' condemnation.

The senate also had an excited session in connection with the Dreyfus rehabilitation bill, which was passed by 183 votes against 30. The result was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The Picquart bill was passed by the senate by 185 to 26. General Mercier, in the midst of constant disorder, attempted to vindicate the Rennes courtmartia. He declared that proofs were then shown which were suppressed in the supreme court. Senator Delped replied that General Mercier deserved to be sent to Devil's Island in place of Dreyfus.

Railway Official Injured.

Mexia, Tex., July 14. — Vice President and General Manager Sweeney of the Trinity & Brazos Valley railroad, while making an inspection trip in a motor car over the line, was probably fatally injured in a wreck of the car one mile from Collidge. Mr. Sweeney's leg was broken and his skull fractured. He was taken to Fort Worth. The Trinity & Brazos Valley road is a link of the Colorado Southern system from Denver to New Orleans, now building between Fort Worth and Houston.

Esterhazy Talks.

Paris, July 14.—In an interview with the London correspondent of the Matin, Major Count Esterhazy is reported as saying that Captain Dreyfus was a matter of indifference to him, and that he believed Colonel Sandheer, former chief of the secret intelligence bureau of the French army, had proofs of Dreyfus' guilt. Count Esterhazy said he thought the affair was not yet ended.

Chicago's Underground System.

Chicago, July 14.—The underground system for the transportation of mail in Chicago will be inaugurated Monday, when the tunnel connection between the postoffice and the La Salle street station is to be put in operation. Postmaster Busse announced that this tunnel is completed, and the tunnels to the other five railroad stations in the city will be opened by Sept. 1.

OHIO BRIEFS.

What's Doing In the Buckeye State. Laundrymen Indicted.

Cincinnati, O., July 14.—The grand jury indicted 39 laundry companies and laundry proprietors on the charge of "maintaining a combination in restraint of trade." Of these 18 were also indicted as an organization in restraint of trade. These include all members of the laundry exchange, who are indicted on the 39 individual indictments. The indicted companies and individuals appeared in court through their attorney and arranged to give bond. The penalty in case of conviction is that for a misdemeanor, $50 to $5,000 fine, six months to one year imprisonment, one or both, in the discretion of the court. The indictments followed the recent announcement of an advance of half a cent each in the price of collars and cuffs, the matter having been at once brought to the attention of the grand jury. Motion to quash the indictments will be made on the ground that the laundrymen and their association represent labor only, and are in the attitude of a labor union and not amenable to the provisions of the anti-trust law.

Cement Bids Held Up.

Columbus, O., July 14.—High prices have caused the suspicion that certain cement manufacturers are in a pool to hold up the state. Last year the board of public works bought cement in small quantities at $1.24 a barrel. The lowest price named in bids just opened for supplying 21,000 barrels was $1.60. Action on the bids has been deferred until next Tuesday. In the meantime the quality of cement and the evidence of a combine will be investigated.

Fatally Crushed.

Kenton, O., July 14.—Dalta Herd, an ex-member of the city council, was fatally crushed in a threshing machine accident. Acting as engineer, he was backing the traction engine, when he was caught between the locomotive and a clover huller coupled on behind. The reverse lever struck Herd above the heart, breaking three ribs and piercing his left lung. While the body was thus pinned, one of his legs was wedged against the engine and badly burned.

Life Sentence For Dean.

Springfield, O., July 14.—The jury in the case of Edward Dean, the negro charged with the murder of Mark Davis, a railroad brakeman, which led to the recent race riots in this city, brought in a verdict finding Dean guilty, but recommending mercy. By this Dean gets a life sentence in the Ohio penitentiary. The trial has been in progress 11 days. Dean is being closely guarded as a precaution against any possible effort at lynching.

John D. Will Avoid Ohio.

Cleveland, O., July 14. — John D. Rockefeller will not return to Forest Hill, his estate here, where he always spends his summers, this summer. This decision follows the issuance of a warrant for him in the state court at Findlay, O. He is charged with violation of the anti-trust law. Dr. Biggar, his Cleveland friend and physician, now with him, has made this known to Rockefeller's associates here.

Harris' Appointments.

Columbus, O., July 14.—Governor Harris reappointed J. F. Magrew of Springfield a trustee of the state library. This means that Charles E. Galbraith will be retained as librarian. Rev. James Poindexter, colored, of Columbus, was appointed a trustee of Wilberforce university.

Neck Broken.

Galion, O., July 14. — Peter Bauer, Jr., suffered a broken neck while unloading hay. He was caught in the rope attached to the horse drawing the bayfork, and the animal becoming unmanageable, threw him against the barn with terrific force. He was 32 and leaves a wife.

Killed by Lightning.

Toledo, O., July 14.—A severe storm passed over Toledo, blowing down shade trees and unroofing buildings. Lightning killed Nelson Bush in his dooryard in the city, and a young boy was killed on a farm near town. Bush was a musical composer of considerable note.

Drank Carbolic Acid.

Hamilton, O., July 14. — Overcome by humiliation because of her arrest in company with a man, Mrs. Nettie Reed committed suicide. The woman drank a quantity of carbolic acid. The doctors worked with her two hours, when she died.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

John Gordon and Miss Satterfield, society people of Richmond, Va., were drowned while with a launching party on the James river.

Tom Jones and Charles A. Woodruff, negroes, were hanged from the same scaffold at Independence, Va., for the murder of Wiley Jones, negro.

Andrew L. Davenport, negro, was hanged at Newport News, Va., for the murder of William Thomas, also a negro. The prisoner made a full confession. Murdered man's life was insured in Davenport's favor for $1,000.

EFFORTS MADE TO END STRIFE

State Department Concerned About the Central American Row.

SOUNDS PRESIDENT CABRERA

Death of Leader Regalado Believed to Have Removed the Only Obstacle in the Way of an Understanding Between Guatemala and Salvador. Fighting Continues.

Washington, July 14.—A cablegram was received at the state department from Mr. Brown, secretary of the American legation at Guatemala City. It appears that Minister Combs missed the steamer at Salina Cruz on his return to Guatemala City from Champerico, and consequently can not reach his post before the 20th inst., so Mr. Brown is acting as charge. He reports continued fighting near Contepeque, in the neighborhood of the place where Regalado was killed. The aggressive attitude of Salvador toward Guatemala was, Mr. Brown says, really on account of the personal acts of Regalado's troops, consequently his death has removed the principal obstacle to the restoration of peace. The situation in Guatemala City was very satisfactory. Martial law had been declared and perfect order and security exists.

From these advices the impression is given here that President Cabrera of Guatemala holds the key to the situation, and the question of war or peace depends upon the success of the efforts which the state department is now making to induce him to forego attacking either Salvador or Honduras in retaliation for the part played in the attempted revolution by the Salvadorean troops under Regalado. It is reported to the state department that Cabrera has gathered a force of 40,000 men under arms, which is regarded as a distinct menace to the neighboring states, and he will be asked to disband this force upon satisfactory assurance that no further movement shall be directed against him from without.

Claim of Revolutionists.

Mexico City, July 14.—Advices from San Salvador confirm the report of the battle of El Jicaro and the killing of the commander of the Salvadorean troops, General Regalado, but announce a victory gained by General Toledo of the insurgent forces on the same day at a point farther north, where the Guatemalan army was routed with heavy loss. In an interview here General Barilas, the Guatemalan insurgent, laments the loss of General Regalado, but says there will be no change in the program of the revolutionists. General Toledo is now at the head of the revolutionists in the field and is receiving heavy accessions daily. The revolutionists claim they will be in Guatemala City within a fortnight.

ON A TRESTLE

Family of Six Caught and All Mangled by a Train.

Clarksburg, W. Va., July 14.—While walking on a Baltimore & Ohio trestle Elijah Norris, his wife and five children were caught about half way across, and Norris and the five-year-old girl were almost instantly killed. Mrs. Norris was carrying the baby and when she saw that she could not reach the end of the trestle in time to escape the train she placed the child between two ties and the next instant was thrown to the ground below by the engine. Every member of the family except the baby was either killed or injured. The mother and three of the children were brought to the hospital here. It is believed they will recover.

Southwestern Miners.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—Bennett Brown, commissioner of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' association, announced that practically all of the vexatious troubles which have arisen between the operators and the miners in Arkansas, Kansas and Indian Territory since the settlement of the recent strike have been adjusted, and that all of the mines in the southwestern district are now in active operation again. In Arkansas an agreement has been reported by which the miners have returned to work on the double standard basis, pending a decision of the suit brought against the operators for violating the state law against the double standard.

Joint Raided.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—At Kansas City, Kan., continuing his anti-saloon crusade, C. W. Trickett, the assistant attorney general, raided a joint with the aid of an officer and spilled 10 cases of beer and 18 gallons of whisky. The place was padlocked and the owner, an Austrian, cited to appear in court. With the exception of a few places where liquor is sold in up-stairs rooms, all joints have been closed.

Peasants Burning Estates.

Voroneseh, July 14.—The whole of the province of Voroneseh is affected by excesses arising from the agrarian movement. The peasants are rising everywhere and burning estates. In Bobrovsk district more than 20 estates have been burned and 300 head of cattle killed or carried off.

AT OYSTER BAY

President Roosevelt Will Remain Until Late In September.

Oyster Bay, July 14.—The most recent announcement of the president's plans for the coming fall contains nothing of the proposed deer hunting trip in Minnesota during November. According to present arrangements President Roosevelt will remain at Sagamore Hill until late in September, when he returns to Washington. He will not leave Washington until the votes are counted in the November elections, and will then proceed immediately to the isthmus of Panama, returning to Washington in time for the opening of congress. Secretary Loeb is contemplating a bear-hunting trip to Colorado during the time the president is in Washington in October.

After Train Wreckers.

Princeton, Ind., July 1.—The arrest of the men who wrecked the Southern train at Carbon, Ind., in which three lives were lost, is expected at any moment. The officers are working on clews and the county is being well covered by deputy sheriffs and detectives. It was ascertained that the wreckers, before spiking the rails, held up two miners near the Jackson mines, taking their money and a revolver. The evening before they were heard to make their threats against the Southern Railroad company. The miners say they can identify their assailants, and have supplied the officers with information that may cause the arrest of the men.

Reagan Dismissed.

San Francisco, July 1.—Thomas F. Reagan, the last remaining member of the police commission, was dismissed by Mayor Schmitz. The mayor gave a number of reasons for the dismissal of Reagan, such as disloyalty to the administration, and the irreconcilable conflict between private business and obligation to public life.

Sheriff Killed.

Lacrosse, Wis., July 14.—A telephone message received from Prescott, Wis., says that the sheriff of Pierce county, Michael Nugent, was killed while trying to arrest members of a gang of Italian laborers employed on track work of the Burington road. The officer is said to have been beaten to death with shovels.

Bourke Cockran to Wed.

Manila, July 14.—The announcement of the engagement of Miss Annie Ide, daughter of Governor General Ide, and Congressman Bourke Cockran, has been made here. The wedding will occur in Washington next fall.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 00@6 25; cows, $2 75@4 50; heifers, $2 75@5 25; bulls, $2 75@4 25; stockers and feeders, $2 60@4 30. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 50@6 25; lambs, $6 50@8 00; yearlings, $5 50@6 25. Calves—$5 75@7 00. Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6 85@6 92½; medium to good heavy, $6 70@6 80; butcher weights, $6 85@6 92½; good to choice heavy mixed, $6 75@6 80; packing, $6 00@6 70. Wheat—No. 2 red, 79@80½c. Corn—No. 2, 52½@52¾c. Oats—No. 2, 37@37½c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 25@5 75; shipping steers, $4 75@5 10; butcher cattle, $4 50@5 00; heifers, $3 25@4 50; fat cows, $2 25@4 00; milkers and springers, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, $6 75@7 00; wethers, $6 00@6 25; mixed, $5 25@5 75; ewes, $4 75@5 25; spring lambs, $6 00@8 65. Calves—Best, $7 50@8 00. Hogs—All grades, $7 25; roughs, $6 00@6 50; stags, $4 50@5 25.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 80@6 00; prime, $5 00@5 75; tidy butchers', $4 85@5 15; heifers, $3 00@4 60; cows, bulls and stags, $2 50@4 25, fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 75@5 85; good mixed, $5 40@5 65; lambs, $4 00@6 80; spring lambs, $5 50@8 50. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $7 00@7 05; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $7 20; light Yorkers, $7 20@7 25; pigs, $7 10@7 20.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice fat dry-fed steers, $5 10@5 35; heifers, $4 35@4 85; fat cows, $2 25@3 60; bulls, $3 50@3 85; milkers and springers, $15 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Spring lambs, $7 25@7 50; yearlings, $6 25@6 50; mixed sheep, $4 50@5 00; wethers, $5 00@5 50; ewes $4 00@4 50. Calves—$7 75 down. Hogs—Mixed weights, $7 00@7 05; Yorkers, $7 10; pigs, $6 85@6 90; stags, $4 50@5 00; roughs, $5 75@6 00.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76@78c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 51½@55c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Rye—No. 2, 63c. Lard—$8 75. Bulk meats—$9 75. Bacon—$10 75. Hogs—$6 00@6 90. Cattle—$2 00@5 35. Sheep—$3 00@4 60. Lambs—$4 00@8 50.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, $4 25@6 00; bulls, $3 00@4 25; cows, $1 50@4 05. Sheep and Lambs — Sheep, $3 50@5 50; lambs, $7 25@9 50. Calves—Veal, $5 50@8 00. Hogs—Western, $6 65@6 70.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 78½c; corn, 53½c; oats, 40½c; rye, 60c; cloverseed, $6 85.

Engineer Crushed to Death.

Cincinnati, O., July 14. — Simon Vivian, chief mechanical engineer of the new $15,000,000 water works being erected in Cincinnati, was killed while superintending the test of a hoisting engine. A car loaded with gravel pinned him against a building, crushing out his life. He lived in Milwaukee and had first rank in his profession.

Schoolship Ashore.

Gibraltar, July 14. — It is reported here that the New York schoolship St. Mary is ashore at Patel. She carries 100 schoolboys and her master is Commander G. C. Hanus, U. S. N. Tugs have gone to the scene.

It is believed the assassin of Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black sea fleet, was a girl disguised in the uniform of a sailor.

SUIT PENDING AGAINST THAW

New York Woman Asks Heavy Damages, Alleging Assault.

STATE HAS PAPERS IN CASE

Thaw's Counsel Said to Have Decided to Abandon the Insanity Plea—Prisoner Reported Without Funds and Awaits Arrival of Mother—Developments In the Case.

New York, July 14.—It is reported that Harry Thaw's counsel have decided to abandon the insanity plea, although no verification of the statement can be obtained. It is said that this was the "good news" Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw took to her husband in the Tombs. Thaw is reported to have said that he preferred death in the electric chair to life in an insane asylum. He prefers to have his acts judged as those of a sane man, and is confident that he will not be convicted.

Harry Thaw is reported to be without funds, and it is stated that the elaborate plans which have been made for his defense can not be put into execution until the prisoner's mother arrives from Europe and approves the necessary expenditures. What money the young man has had since he has been in jail has been supplied personally by his counsel pending the arrival of Mrs. William Thaw.

In prosecuting his inquiry into the past life of Thaw in all the phases that may have a bearing on his trial, Assistant District Attorney Garvan had an interview with Joseph A. Shea, a lawyer, and obtained papers in a case in which Shea is counsel for a Miss Ethel Thomas, who has several suits pending against the prisoner. The suits grew out of alleged former relations existing between Thaw and Miss Thomas. One specific charge is that of assault, for which the plaintiff asks $20,000 damages. While the suits have been pending some time, it is said, the subject matter is of such a character that it has never been published.

SIGN SCALE.

Strike Settled In the Central Pennsylvania District.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 14.—The men in the collieries of the central Pennsyvania bituminous coal district, numbering nearly 40,000, who have been idle since April 1, when the mines closed down because the operators would not restore the scale of 1903, will resume work on practically the same scale as 1905. The agreement to do this was made in a conference that was attended by prominent operators, President John Mitchell and Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America, and representatives of the district in the affected territory. Conference was held in Philadelphia at which terms were made and submitted to the districts, which sent their men here to ratify them. The new agreement is regarded as a compromise, the miners getting the wage advance and the operators the open shop, arbitration and checkweighman points.

Testimony In Hargis Trial.

Beattyville, Ky., July 14.—Alex Hargis was called as a witness in the Hargis-Callahan trial, but his examination was brief. He said he made no promises to Curt Jett when he saw him in jail. He gave him no whisky, money or anything else to swear for the defendants. D. J. Dickerson, county judge of Powell county, knew B. J. Ewen when the latter was a resident of Powell county. Witness said his reputation for truth, veracity and morality was bad. R. O. Davis of Perry county was called to impeach Mose Feltner, but on cross-examination by Attorney Jouett it was shown that Davis attended the trial at Winchester for the purpose of impeaching Feltner, and that he was so drunk when he entered the witness box that Judge Benton instructed the sheriff to take charge of him. B. Fulton French was placed on the stand by the defense and made a complete denial of everything charged to him.

Trade Conditions.

New York, July 14.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: Midsummer conditions are more in evidence than at any previous time this season, although trade continues far in excess of earlier years, and preparations for fall and winter are unabated. Confidence is the commercial sentiment, induced by exceptionally favorable crop reports and the absence of any distinctly adverse factor. Wholesale distribution is very heavy for this period, and the majority of reports indicate satisfactorily prompt collections, while at some points the summer stock is being reduced by clearance sales. Not only the leading industries, but nearly all manufacturing undertakings have orders assuring activity well into the future, and scarcity of labor is still the chief complaint. Railroad earnings in June were 10.8 per cent larger than in 1900.

Close of London Season.

London, July 14.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held at Buckingham palace the fourth and final court, marking the close of the London season. Although the attendance was not so large as at former courts, there were 800 guests, and the function lacked nothing in brilliance. In addition to the members of the royal family residing in the palace, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, who have been absent from recent courts, were present. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and the members of the American embassy were present.

PREMIERSHIP

Offered to Statesman Shipoff, Who Declines the Honor.

St. Petersburg, July 14. — Emperor Nicholas, it is learned from a reliable source, has offered the premiership to Dmitri Shipoff, but the latter refused the post on the ground that he is not a member of the majority party in parliament, and that the only possible cabinet in the present crisis is one composed of Constitutional Democrats. He holds, therefore, that he can not even be a member of such a cabinet. Prominent Constitutional Democrats think the premiership will now be offered to Count Heyden, who, though he has the sympathy of parliament, will be unable to form a cabinet, although scheduled for a place in the coming Constitutional Democratic ministry.

The postponement of the visit of the British channel fleet to Cronstadt has caused much hilarity among the Moderates, who look upon it as a sign that the government at last has awakened to its position and is now ready to accept the inevitable. Conservatives, on the other hand, look upon it as another victory for the Moderates, which soon will be followed by a Constitutional Democratic ministry.

PLANS MAPPED OUT

For the Reception to Be Tendered Bryan at New York.

New York, July 14.—Plans for the reception to be tendered to William J. Bryan in this city upon his return the last week in August from a tour around the world were mapped out by the plan and scope committee appointed by the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust league. Lewis Nixon presided. On his arrival at the Battery the morning of Aug. 30, Mr. Bryan will be met by the reception committee and will be escorted up Broadway to the Victoria hotel, where he will rest until the evening reception at Madison Square Garden. Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland will preside in the evening. Governor Folk of Missouri is chairman of the reception committee. Former Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts was selected to head a committee to secure the co-operation of the business interests of the country in the reception.

Marching on Rio Janeiro.

Lisbon, July 14.—According to intelligence received here the insurrection in Matto Grosso, Brazil, is swelling to huge proportions. The insurgents, it is reported, have organized a large army and are marching on Rio Janeiro, and already have captured several cities. General Riberio, with federal troops, has been sent against the revolutionists. Fearful carnage is reported, and the killed are said to be already more than 4,000.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	10	3

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Duggleby and Dooin.

AT CINCINNATI—										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	*	8	14	2
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	15	5

Batteries—Weimer, Wicker and Schlei; Pastorius, McIntyre and Bergen.

AT PITTSBURG—										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	3	7	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	3

Batteries—Leever and Gibson; Pfeffer and O'Neil.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica..	56	24	.700	Cin'ti..	33	46	.418
Pitts...	49	28	.636	St. L...	31	48	.392
N. Y...	47	27	.635	Brook..	28	47	.373
Phila...	40	39	.506	Bost...	27	52	.342

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT NEW YORK—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	7	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	3

Batteries — Owen and Sullivan; Hogg and Kleinow.

AT BOSTON—										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	4

Batteries—Petty and O'Connor; Tannehill, Glade and Armbruster.

AT PHILADELPHIA—										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	*	4	7	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	8	4

Batteries—Eubank, Killian and Warner and Schmidt; Coombs and Powers.

AT WASHINGTON—										R.	H.	E.
Washington	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	*	8	12	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	3

Batteries—Hughes and Hayden; Bernhard, Moore and Buelow and Bemis.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y...	45	29	.608	Det't...	40	35	.533
Phila...	45	29	.608	St. L...	38	39	.500
Cleve..	44	29	.603	Wash..	26	48	.351
Chica..	43	33	.566	Bost...	19	58	.247

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Minneapolis 6, Louisville 7. Second: Minneapolis 4, Louisville 1.
At Kansas City 9, Columbus 8.
At Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 6.
At St. Paul 5, Toledo 4.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Colum..	51	34	.600	Minne..	44	40	.524
Milw...	47	34	.580	K. C....	38	44	.464
Toledo.	41	36	.550	St. P...	31	50	.383
Louis..	48	38	.531	Ind'lis..	29	51	.354

At Bellaire, O., Henry Kraft, a saloon keeper, was fatally shot, and his porter, Mike Maxson, dangerously wounded by two masked men who attempted to rob the saloon.

A WOOD SAWING FLY.

The Tool With Which It Makes a Cradle For Its Young.

It is marvelous how many of the tiny creatures in the insect world conceal and preserve their eggs. Some will deposit them in extraordinary places; others will insert them in the skins of living animals; others, again, deposit their eggs where the young grub, after coming from the egg, finds food close at hand.

Among these last mentioned are insects who bestow great labor in the cradle of their young. The place they select is a hard part of a leaf or the woody branch of a tree. In this they saw out a hole large enough to contain their eggs, whence their name, saw flies. For this purpose they are provided with an ovipositor of peculiar construction. It consists of two long pieces closing like a sheath over a third.

In the tenthredo this third piece contains two little saws, each of which has been compared to the tenon saw used by the cabinetmakers. The tenon saw is single, but that of the tenthredo is double, consisting of two distinct saws. The insect in using them throws out one saw and while it is returning pushes out the other.

This alternate motion is continued until the cut is made, when the two saws, receding from each other, conduct the egg between them into its place. Not only is the edge of the saw notched into teeth, but on every tooth a number of smaller teeth appear.

Tit For Tat.

He rejoiced in the not very humorous name of Wood, and he prided himself on his jokes and smart repartee. Few of his friends had escaped the lash of his tongue, and he had victimized many by his practical jokes—in fact, he never lost an opportunity of being funny. One day he met a friend whose name was Stone, and naturally a name like that was too good a chance to miss.

"Good morning, Mr. Stone," he said gayly; "and how is Mrs. Stone and all the little pebbles?"

"Oh, quite well, Mr. Wood," was the withering reply. "How's Mrs. Wood and all the little splinters?"—Stray Stories.

LIGHT TEST FOR GEMS.

How to Prove Genuineness of Precious Stones.

"It has frequently been asserted," says J. A. Key, a jeweler, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "that there are certain kinds of artificially made gems—in fact, I believe the statement has been made to cover all kinds of such stones—that it is not only impossible, practically, for the layman to detect them, but that even experts are often deceived. This is a mistake, however, for by the simple light test any gem except a pearl may be proved false or real by the variest tyro at such an undertaking.

"I assume that the light test as regards diamonds is comparatively well known, and this is the same test that may be applied to emeralds, rubies and so forth. It consists of holding the gem directly on a horizontal line between the eye and a light held at a distance of about a foot from the stone, and preferably this light should be a candle. In the case of a diamond but one light will be seen clearly through the stone, whereas if it is bogus, no matter how much expert care may have been bestowed upon its making, a hundred lights may be observed, none of them clearly defined.

"With other gems the best method of making them is by superimposing a top cutting of garnet on a base, often mere colored glass. When it is held between the light and the eye, therefore, this line of juncture, impossible of detection under ordinary circumstances, will appear like a black line. That's just how simple it is to detect fake stones of any kind except pearls, and with these I confess it is hard to make a detection without tests that are not convenient for the layman to undertake. As a rule, however, a pearl of generous proportions and exceptionally good color is always open to suspicion."

How to Wash Blue Flannel Dresses.

The little blue flannel dresses that are so serviceable and that are a part of the wardrobe of every small girl may be washed satisfactorily if these directions are followed, says the New York Mail:

Boil a quarter of a pound of yellow soap in three quarts of water, slicing the soap into thin shavings and letting it boil until it is all dissolved. Fill a tub with lukewarm water and add enough of the hot soapsuds to make a good lather. Dip the dress in and rub it well, but do not rub any soap on it, for it will leave a white mark. Wring it out with the hands, not with a wringer, because it creases it badly. Wash in another water with a little more of the soapsuds if it is much soiled. Then wring it again and dip into lukewarm water to rinse it, and make it very blue with the blue bag. Shake it out thoroughly after wringing it and dry in the shade until damp enough to iron on the wrong side. It must not be dried entirely before it is ironed. Colored woolen or cotton stockings can be washed in the same way and rinsed in strong salt and water to keep the colors from running instead of blue water.

A Hard Case.

"You say you had to give the patient chloroform twice?"

"Yes," replied the dentist. "I had to give it to him the second time to extract the money."—Detroit Free Press.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Sophia E. Kopp is visiting friends in Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis L. Butler are spending several days in Toledo with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reed left Friday evening on an extended trip through the West.

Mrs. Jacob Snyder, jr., of South Mill street, was called to Jelloway, Knox county, Saturday, by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Barbara Reichert.

Lightning fired a barn owned by William Mowery, north of Wooster, Thursday, burning it with its contents, including three mules. The loss is $10,000, with little insruance.

The Rev. L. E. Hawk, of Sebring, has been nominated for congress on the Prohibition ticket and has resigned his church pastorate at that place o devote his time to campaigning.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Columbiana county shipped to the Pittsburg market during the season just closed over twenty thousand bushels of strawberries, upward of fifty carloads.

The Orphange Home Troupe, of the Colored Industrial Home, of Huntington, W. Va., gave a concert in the park Friday evening. A collection was taken after the concert for the support of the home.

J. Alexander, a Kurd, of Nineveh, who is a student at Capital university, at Columbus, was the guest of the Rev. L. H. Burry Friday. He has been invited to give a lecture here in the near future.

Jane McVeigh, of New York, has appeared claiming to be an heir to the estate of the late General James Reilly, of Wellsville, who died last spring without a will or known heirs, leaving an estate valued at half a million dollars.

Mrs. John McKergan entertained twelve little girls at her residence in State street Friday afternoon in honor of the second anniversary of her daughter. Ice cream was among the refreshments served. The little folks played games and had a good time generally.

The San Toy euchre club met with Miss Carrie Burkle at her home in South High street Friday afternoon. Sixteen were present. The prizes were won by Miss Katherine Pille, of Ashland, a guest of Miss Edith Pille, and Miss Jessie Drake. Refreshments were served on small tables.

The annual outing of the Lutherans of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania will be held at Rock Point, Pa., on August 1. Several thousand are expected to be present. Negotiations are now under way to run a special train from Massillon. Rock Point is a few miles beyond the Ohio state line.

Camp Wabash has been established on the banks of Turkeyfoot lake by William Paulus, Erl Marsh, Carl Heckadorn, Orton Altland, Clarence Phelan, Clarence Teeple, Peter Hollender, of this city, and Paul Loew, of Navarre. The campers are all grocery wagon drivers and will have their share of sport.

The funeral of the late Conrad Feicht was held from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sheridan Maier, in Waechter street, at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Joseph Snyder, Christian Schott, Jacob Pinkle, Michael Leininger, William Fielberth and Louis Gise. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Seventy years ago Friday Franklin Adams, of Bucyrus, was admitted to the bar. At the age of 93 he is still practicing law. He is believed to be the oldest lawyer in the United States and to have seen longer continuous service. He has never been married and has never been in politics. The Crawford County Bar Association tendered the veteran attorney a banquet Friday evening.

State Game Warden Porterfield is adopting different means this year to enforce the state fish laws. He is not turning the matter over into the hands of different county wardens but is making the rounds himself to see if fishermen stay within the limits of the law. At Akron eighty-five fishermen were arrested for violating the law in the different lakes in that vicinity. Among the arrested ones are some of the most prominent citizens of Akron and Summit county.

John Matti, a farmer living near Louisville, was arrested by Humane Officer Frazier, of Canton, Friday afternoon and taken to Canton, where he will be given a hearing on the charge of maltreating Roldo Simpson, an 11-year-old boy secured by Matti from the Children's Home at Canal Dover. The boy had been locked in the house and made his escape to tell his story. Simpson says he was deprived of four meals in succession and was severely beaten and bruised by Matti for some imaginary offense, and that since he has been with his foster father he has suffered all kinds of abuse.

Edward Yocum, who is now on his return trip from Rockford, Ill., to Reading, Pa., dropped into Massillon about 6 o'clock Friday evening. He made a wager with a club at Reading, Pa., in which he was to walk to Rockford, Ill., then on his return trip he was to go by the way of Milwaukee, Wis., and thence back to his home in the course of ninety days. The long journey of sixteen hundred miles was started on April 29, and he reached Rockford on May 29, in just a month after he began his trip. On June 14 Milwaukee was reached, and from that place he came to Massillon, and is now on his return trip to the starting point of his journey, as he must reach it before July 29 or he loses his reward of $500. One other agreement was also made and that was that he must leave home without a cent of money and not return with a cent. Mr. Yocum is 20 years of age and is a machinist in the Rambler works at Reading.

M'KINLEY'S NIECE TO MARRY.

She was for a Time Mistress of the White House.

New York, July 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Cards have reached this city announcing the coming wedding of Captain Grayson Villard Heidt, of the Fifteenth cavalry, to Miss Grace Howe McKinley, a niece of the late President McKinley, and for a time mistress of the White House. The wedding will be at Fort Des Moines, Ia., next Wednesday. Captain Heidt comes from Atlanta, Ga., and has four brothers in the army. He was graduated from West Point in 1899. Miss McKinley has been teaching at Mount Holyoke.

WINDER MISTAKEN.

Cause of Latest Strike in the Hocking Valley.

Columbus, O., July 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Vice President Sullivan, of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, declared today that there could be no question that the 1903 scale of prices had been agreed upon at the conference with J. H. Winder, June 18, and that Mr. Winder was merely mistaken in his attitude which has caused the miners in the employ of the Sunday Creek Company to cease work.

THE ENTRE NOUS CLUB.

Entertainment at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wagner.

Mr. and Mrs William F. Wagner entertained the Entre Nous club at their home in Third street Thursday afternoon, the occasion being their eighteenth wedding anniversary. Covers were laid for twelve at a long table in the dining room. The house was handsomely decorated with flowers, palms and ferns. Mrs. George Walter, of Canal Dover, was the only out of town guest present. The club presented Mr. and Mrs. Wagner with a set of silver spoons. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Wagner entertained the Fin de Siecle euchre club and other friends, to the number of thirty-five Twelve games of progressive euchre were played. Mrs. Zimmer won the first prize. Mr. Zimmer, Mr. Snyder, John Haag and J. J. Bast cut for the second prize, Mr. Zimmer being successful. The consolation prizes went to Mrs. C. V. Hammersmith and Victor Houriet. Refreshments were served on the card tables. The club's gift to Mr. and Mrs. Wagner was half a dozen silver table spoons and a cut glass sugar bowl and cream pitcher. The prizes awarded were a white silk fan and a silver match safe for the first prizes, and china plates for the consolation prizes.

PRESENT FOR LEADER.

William Simpson Remembered by the Amphions.

William Simpson, director of the Amphion Choral Society, was presented with a music rack and an ebony baton by the members of the society at a meeting in the Amphion hall Friday evening. The ladies of the executive board entertained the chorus. Games were played and several choruses were sung, as well as solos.

Dr. F. H. Chidester presented the rack and baton for the society. After the presentation Mr. Simson began to direct a chorus with his old baton, and the chorus rebelled, compelling him to initiate his new rack and baton. "To William Simpson, from the Amphions, July, 1906," was inscribed on the baton.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT PATTON.

Robert Patton, aged 75 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Thursday afternoon. Death was due to acute pneumonia. The body was sent to Bergholz, O., Friday morning for interment.

You are often out of sorts, your body lacks energy, your nerves are weak, bad taste in your mouth; why not help nature by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

THE MERCHANTS FOUND A WAY.

Made an Agreement With the Christman Company.

PLANT WILL BE MOVED HERE.

The Details of the Agreement Will be Worked Out and a Contract Signed in a Short Time — Buildings Will be Erected.

The Retail Merchants' Association and the Christman Company reached an agreement at a meeting Wednesday evening, by which the association will assist the company and the company agrees to move its manufacturing plant at Dillonvale to Massillon. The association will give $6,000 without interest on a ten years' proposition, but will not purchase a site nor erect buildings. The company will erect a series of buildings of dimensions in accordance with the association's plans. This restriction is held by the association so that if the Christman Company should fail to comply with all the requests and agreements during the ten years after the agreement goes into effect the association will have the manufacturing buildings ready to offer some other concern.

The agreement was reached at a regular meeting of the merchants' association in the mayor's office. Over fifty members were present, together with representatives of the Christman Company. The association's executive committee made a report embodying the details of the proposed agreement. The report was accepted and the committee authorized to close up the deal. The committee was also given power to make a few slight modifications in the original contract with the company. These will be attended to within a week. The company desires to move its buildings now at Dillonvale to Massillon.

All kinds of coal testing, oil and well drilling machines, mine supplies, including tracks and coal cars, and complete coal tipples are made by the company. The superior shipping facilities of Massillon and its location in a rich coal territory had much weight with the company in inducing it to bring its plant here. The new company is a combination of the Edward Christman Company and the Dillonvale Manufcturing Company. The former was located in Massillon until a few weeks ago, when the plant was moved to Dillonvale.

THE CROPS OF 1906.

A Large Foreign Demand for American Wheat.

Washington, July 13.—The American farmer this year will harvest the greatest grain crop in the history of the United States, according to the government crop report just made public. Market quotations show that the farmer will get a good price for his grain, as reports from Europe are that the wheat crop will be 150,000,000 bushels short of that of 1905. America will have to supply a large part of the export demand.

High water mark was thought reached in last year's bountiful production of grain in the United States, but the department of agriculture estimates that the record will be surpassed, despite the fact that the oats crop may fall short by 80,000,000 bushels.

The total grain crop this year bids fair to be 4,291,444,000 bushels, 8,000,000 bushels above the indication at this time last year, but 225,000,000 bushels below the final figures.

The weather in the great grain growing states since July 1 has been ideal for crops and the prospects are that the final figures will greatly exceed the July promise of 1905.

IMMIGRANTS INCREASING.

Over Six Hundred Thousand in Six Months.

Washington, July 14.—According to figures made public yesterday by the bureau of immigration the immigration from all countries for June, 1906, was 119,000, against 112,315 in June, 1905, and 75,433 in June, 1904, an increase of 59 per cent over 1904.

The immigration from Russia was 28,894 for June, 1906, against 20,238 for June, 1904, an increase of 43 per cent.

For the six months ended June 30 the immigration from all countries was 674,292, an increase of 65 per cent over 1904, and that from Russia 136,511, an increase of 81 per cent.

B. & O. excursions every Sunday to Cleveland, Massillon, Uhrichsville and Bridgeport. Rates very low.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Senator Dick Favors Holding it in Canton.

Akron, July 14.—Canton may get the state convention of the Republican party. Friday afternoon a delegation of Canton citizens sent Senator Dick word that they would be here to boom Canton's claims. Senator Dick said: "There is a good deal of sentiment on the Canton proposition. It was the home of President McKinley. It is just a decade since McKinley was nominated for the presidency, just fifteen years since he was named for governor of Ohio. Besides this sentiment there is the fact that Canton has one of the finest auditoriums in the country, and the city's hotel accommodations are of the best."

MINE INSPECTOR FILES REPORT.

Large Increase Over the Output of 1904.

MINERS AVERAGED 169 DAYS.

Out of Every 388 Men Employed in and About the Mines, One Life was Lost—Many New Openings During the Year.

Columbus, July 13.—Chief Inspector of Mines George Harrison has filed the annual report of the department of mines with Governor Harris, covering the calendar year 1905.

The coal tonnage amounted to 25,834,657 tons, an increase of 1,250,842 tons. The number of persons employed was 44,193; average time worked, 169 days. The per cent of pick mined coal was 26; machine mined 74.

There were 1,146 mining machines and 314 motors in use in 235 mines; 1,708 inspections were made and 290 improvements recorded.

The average tons lump coal mined per day by pick miners was 2.58 tons; for the year, 435 tons. The average number tons lump coal produced by drillers' shooters and loaders per day was 4 06; for the year, 686. Average number tons lump coal produced by machine cutters per day was 2.91 tons; for the year, 5,053 tons.

The fatal accidents numbered 114, a decrease of four as compared with the preceding year; serious accidents amounted to 372 and minor 171; total number of casualties, 657.

One life was lost out of every 388 employed and one serious accident to every 119 persons employed.

Forty-two mines were opened up, fifty suspended and thirty-three abandoned. There were 131 second openings during the year, the largest number ever recorded in the history of the department.

GRAPE ROOT BEETLES.

They Threaten to Destroy the Grape Crop.

Inspector Borden, of the Geneva, N. Y., experiment station, recently spent several days in the grape belt along Lake Erie for the purpose to carefully observe the vineyard situation. As a result of his work he is convinced that great damage will follow from the presence of the grape root beetles unless energetic efforts are put forth to capture and destroy them. The important advantage of spraying pointed out is that beetles seem to avoid leaves that have been treated in this manner, preferring those not treated. Sustaining this theory proof is at hand showing that where leaves overlapped, thus preventing the spray from reaching all portions of the leaf, the beetles would feed on the untouched portion of the leaf but let the sprayed portion alone. Inspector Borden inclines to the belief that the beetles are much more numerous than at any time during the last two years and is convinced that stringent efforts will have to be made or loss suffered.

A report from the Geneva experiment station is to the effect that the samples of infected vines sent in by Inspector Borden some weeks ago indicate the presence of a new fungus disease which has not yet been classified. Whether or not this new trouble is serious is yet to be determined.

CHAMPIONSHIP RETAINED.

Miss Sutton Defeats Welsh Tennis Champion.

Newport, England, July 14.—(By Associated Press.)—In the final women's lawn tennis tournament for the championship of Wales, today, Miss Sutton beat Miss Garfield 6-1 and 6 0. America thus retains the title.

NEWS FROM THE STATE HOSPITAL

Harry Richeimer Resigns as Bookkeeper.

TRUSTEES TO MEET THURSDAY.

At This Meeting a Bookkeeper Will be Appointed to Succeed Mr. Richeimer—Wheat Cutting Finished—Farmers Busy With Hay—Mrs. Eyman Ill.

Harry Richeimer, bookkeeper at the Massillon state hospital, has tendered his resignation to Superintendent H. C. Eymn, to take effect July 25. No one has been appointed to succeed him. His successor will be appointed by the board of trustees at the meeting at the hospital next Thursday. Mr. Richeimer has not yet decided what he will do, although he has several positions in view at the present time.

Frank Rochester, deputy auditor of Columbus, arrived at the Massillon state hospital Friday morning. He is examining the books at the hospital and will probably get through with them in several days.

The hospital board of trustees will meet at the hospital on Thursday, July 19. At this meeting a bookkeeper will be appointed and probably the applications of the physicians who have handed their applications to Superintendent Eyman will be considered. There is no necessity for hurry in making the appointments of the physicians who are to take the place of those who resigned.

The farmer at the hospital is busy these days cutting hay. The cutting of the wheat was finished this week. A yield of about fifteen hundred bushels is expected off the seventy acres. The alfalfa is growing fast and it will probably be cut some time next week. This will make the first cutting and if it continues to grow as it has the past month it will be cut once or twice more this season. Alfalfa is generally cut three or four times a year. It is excellent feed for cattle and horses The corn is growing well and the outlook is for a good crop. The oats is beginning to ripen and should the weather continue to be fair it will be ready to reap within the next ten days.

Work on the grading of the hills through which the sewer line will pass has not been started because the deed for the farm has not arrived The trustees must receive the notification of approval from Attorney General Wade H. Ellis, of Columbus, before the sewer work can be started. It is probable that the notification of approval will reach the hospital next week.

The representative of the American Laundry Machinery Company, of Cincinnati, returned to the hospital last Monday to finish the work in the drying room. He will finish the work by the first of next week. When the work is completed the hospital will have all the drying room capacity that is needed.

Mrs. Eyman underwent an operation Friday morning. It was successful, and it is thought that she will have recovered in a week or two.

SALE OF RELICS.

Articles Owned by Wesley and Goldsmith at Auction.

London, July 14.—An interesting sale takes place at Sotheby's auction rooms today. At the time of his death, in 1774, Oliver Goldsmith, the poet, was in debt to an intimate friend, Edmund Bott, who had lent him considerable sums of money. Bott took possession of Goldsmith's effects, and retained the chair which the author had used at his writing desk as the relic most closely associated with the personality of his friend, and therefore the most precious. This chair was in possession of Mr. George Shaw-Letevre, M. P., who died recently, and it was sold today at Sotheby's for $195.

At the same time several relics of John Wesley were sold. They did not fetch high prices. A miniature portrait of Wesley, painted on ivory, in water colors, sold for $125. It was painted when he was more than 80 years old and represented him holding an open Bible. A writing desk fetched $83.50 and a card case $102.50. A mourning ring containing a coffin-shaped crystal, under which is the form of a skeleton with diamonds at the head and foot, was sold for $61.25.

Two hundred dollars was paid for a series of twenty letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning addressed to Hugh Boyd, who, when blind, instructed her in Greek.

Homeseekers rates B. & O. Rates very low. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

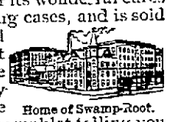
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

OFFICIALS MYSTIFIED.

Cannot Account for the Illness of Mrs. Chadwick.

Columbus, O., July 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Prison officials are mystified over the illness of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick. The woman is not confined to her bed and is able to eat heartily, but seems to be listless and the swelling on her arms is causing her considerable pain and annoyance. It is not known what caused the swelling, which is said to be growing larger and larger.

THE HARGIS CASE.

It Will be in Hands of the Jury Tonight.

Beattyville, Ky., July 14.—(By Associated Press.)—Judge Dorsey today heard arguments by counsel on his instruction to the jury in the case of Hargis and Callahan, charged with the murder of Lawyer Marcum. Some rebuttal testimony is yet to be introduced, but it is expected the case will be given to the jury by night.

A painless cure for pain. One's pains are curable. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea comes to one's relief immediately. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

Can't look well, eat well or feel well with impure blood feeding your body. Keep the blood pure with Burdock Blood Bitters. Eat simply, take exercise, keep clean and you will have long life.

Point Breeze Chautauqua, Smithville, O., will be in session from July 28 to August 12. J. B. Eberly, proprietor and manager.

"My child was burned terribly about the face, neck and chest. I applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The pain ceased and the child sank into a restful sleep." —Mrs. Nancy M. Hanson, Hamburg, N. Y.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES
—TO—
St. Paul
July 23, 24, 25—Saengerbund

Omaha July 9 12—B.Y P.U **Denver** July 11-14—B.P.O.E

Milwaukee
August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Aerie

Minneapolis
August 10, 11, 12—G. A. R.

Seashore Excursion, Thursday, August 9, 1906.

$15.50 round trip from Massillon to Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md. Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before August 23, 1906, with stopover at Philadelphia on return trip within limit of ticket.

If interested, ask
F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

Niagara Falls Excursion via B. & O. R. R., Saturday, August 4th, 1906.

All regular trains via Cleveland and the L. S. and M. S. or C. & B. Boat

$4.00 Round Trip $4.00

Return limit August 15th.

Special train leaves Massillon at 7:28 p. m. Due Cleveland 10:15 p. m. Niagara Falls 5:00 a. m.

Boat leaves Cleveland 8:00 p. m.

(Boat passengers should use earlier train to Cleveland) Double berth in sleeper on Special Train through to Niagara Falls, $1.00.

A Cut Price

ON

Chandeliers and Brackets Mantels, Globes, Paint and Oils, Turpentine, White Japalacs, Hardware, Dinner Buckets, Chisels and Bits, Razors, Bicycle tires from $2 to $4 each, Saws filed, Lawn Mowers sharpened, Go-car tires put on, Plumbing and Gas fitting, Pipe and fitting for sale, general repairing, Bicycles, Guns, Locks.

Mrs. J. R. Smith,
22½ W. Main St.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be in not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day.

Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.

FOR RENT

FIVE room house, 132 E. Tremont street. Possession at once. $10.00 per month. Isaac Conard, over Merchant's Bank.

HOUSES—One five and one six roomed house on Center street. All modern conveniences. Inquire at corner 44 Center and Andrew streets.

OFFICE ROOM—First class office room. Inquire of Thomas Burd at James R. Dunn's office, opera block.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office.

ROOM—A well located office room. Call at No. 15 S. Erie St. for particulars.

STORE ROOM—One store room on Main street. rent cheap to desirable parties. S. Burd.

TWO seven room apartments; bath and all modern improvements; central location. Inquire of Wm. A. Pietzcker.

WANTED

GIRL—Experienced girl for general housework; no washing. Inquire W. D. Benedict, 124 N. Prospect St.

MALE HELP—Mechanic well posted in designing and making special dies for sheet steel stampings. Men familiar with operating Steam and Bradley Hammers. Machinist in charge line of power presses on Sheet Steel Shapes. Good positions for competent men. Address, Thos. H. Martin, Lorain, Ohio.

MEN—$91.00 monthly made passing bills, tacking signs, etc. Life business. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE—New 4 room house, gas and city water, $25 cash balance easy monthly payments or will rent for $7 a month. The Massillon Realty Co., over Merchants Bank.

LOST.

TIRE—A rubber tire, Friday afternoon. Finder leave at Independent Co. office.

FOR SALE.

GAS STOVES. Inquire at Independent Co.

HOUSE—One large house newly painted and papered on S. East street, No. 97. Will sell very cheap if sold soon. See S. Burd.

I MAKE abstracts or title, write deeds and mortgages, at the law office of R. A. Finn, attorney at law, over 26 East Main street, Massillon, O. Justin R. White, Notary Public.

LOT on South High street, 52 feet frontage; also lot on Wellman street, 50 feet frontage. Bargain for quick buyer. Geo. R. Hankins, over Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN room house and ½ acre lot on west side Kent St.; has front and back porches, gas and cistern; $2,200.

7 room house and reception hall, hard wood finish, bath, stone cellar cemented, gas, city and cistern water and street paving; 576 S. Erie St., $2,900.

8 room house, furnace, gas, city and cistern water and well, good stone cellar; northwest corner East and Chester streets, $2,000.

Chas. G. Kirg, 29 S. Erie St.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—NORTH GERMAN LLOYD HAMBURG AMERICAN, CUNARD, FABRE, AUSTRO-AMERICAN, ITALIAN LLOYD & PRINCE LINES. Money forwarded anywhere. Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.

FOUND.

ROLL from off a typewriter. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAULTS and cesspools cleaned, new one constructed and repaired. Chas. Swarms, 36 Warwick street. Farmers phone 426 or leave orders at Fetzer's Blacksmith shop.

WHEN IN CANTON stop at the Germania Hotel, 438 South Cherry street, near Ft. Wayne depot. Excellent meals, clean beds, sample room in connection. William C. Widder, prop., formerly of 711 East Tuscarawas street.

Want column ads. pay. Try it.

Sale of Books at a Big Bargain.

One lot of regular 25c cloth bound books now at only **10c** each.
One lot of 50c and 75c cloth bound books, choice only **25c** each
One lot of copyright books former price $1.00 to $1.50 now only **50c** each.

These books are slightly soiled but will afford you good reading while on your vacation, come in and see them at least.

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FACTS IN FEW LINES

Malaga exports 4,000,000 palm leaf hats to New York annually.

About 12,000 tons of lobsters are caught and marketed every year in Canada.

The Central labor union of Rutland, Vt., plans to build a labor temple by assessing the members of the unions 1 cent a day.

It is stated by the Irish Independent that coffins for children are being supplied by a contractor to south of Ireland almshouses at 4 cents each.

A homing pigeon which was sent to the Isle of Man two years and four months ago returned to its home cot in Blackburn, England, recently.

It has been suggested that African and Asiatic elephants be imported into South and Central America, in the vast forests of which they would multiply and provide a future source of ivory.

In the last twenty-five years the number of life insurance policy holders in Japan has increased from 1,439 to 743,971 at the date of the latest official statistics. It is probably at least 850,000 now.

Dainty little India rubber boots are now offered for sale in London for the "feet" of toy terriers or other dogs that may be the pets of wealthy mistresses. These are tied round the legs with silk cord.

In the mythology of Europe horses have always been considered bearers of luck, and there was a superstition which once was current that the presence of a horse's hoof under the bed would cure certain complaints.

A committee headed by Joseph H. Choate has been formed in New York to erect bronze tablets on the buildings in that city in which William Lloyd Garrison and Henry George died. The committee has limited the maximum amount of a single subscription to $10.

A present of a very unique kind was made to Princess Eulalia. This was a collection of postcards from the whole of Spain, with "piropos" dedicated to her royal highness. A "piropo" is a short phrase eulogizing the beauty of women. The cards were arranged in special albums, with artistic bindings, one for every province in Spain.

Peoria, Ill., claims the most remarkable bicyclist in the world, considering his advanced age. This man, Thomas W. Davis, is now in his seventy-seventh year and has ridden over 100,000 miles. He received from the Century Club of America the first prize for the 1902 mileage record. He led all competitors by riding 8,030 miles.

The astonishing fact has come to light that Professor Richard Garnett, librarian of the British museum, who died recently, for years had devoted much time to the "black art" of astrology. Even more extraordinary is the circumstance that business men of New York and other cities regularly consulted him regarding contemplated ventures.

Richard Franklin Pettigrew wants to be the first Socialist to sit in the United States senate as such. He is going to invite his state of South Dakota to elect him senator three years hence. He has served two terms already. Being an eclectic in politics, Mr. Pettigrew was first elected as a Republican, re-elected in six years to become a Demo-Populist, and now he is going to make a try as a Socialist.

The vagaries of artists are many—the artistic temperament has much to answer for—but it is not usual, to say the least of it, for a painter to have a studio in a victoria. Therefore an elderly German lady may be said to have set up a new record. She has been one of the sights of Berlin lately, driving up and down Unter den Linden and busily painting a panorama of the famous street. So much attention did she attract that the police had some difficulty in dispersing the crowd "drawn" by the unusual spectacle.

Mrs. Anna L. George of Haverhill has very many old books which have been handed down to her by members of her family. One of them is a day-book of the Merrimack bank, which was the first bank in Haverhill. It is in the handwriting of her grandfather, who was the first cashier. In an account dated Sept. 13, 1804, with Tristram Dalton, Mrs. George's great-grandfather, appears this odd entry, which illustrates the bartering of that day: "To one candle box, with difference in flatirons, 4 shillings ninepence."

The Eastern railway of Mexico will be ballasted with gold ore between Texico and Rio Puerto, a distance of 270 miles. This ballast rock is obtained from the gravel bed adjacent to the new line of the road. Repeated assays have shown that the ballast runs upward of $2 in gold to the ton. About 4,500 tons of rock are used to the mile, making the value of gold $9,000 to each mile of road, or $2,430,000 for the 270 miles. The gold values in the rock are not sufficient to make it a mining proposition, but passengers will ride over the most valuable piece of ballasting in the world.

George Washington Harvey, known all over this country and in many other lands as an epicure, has sold his restaurant in Washington and will retire. Harvey has fed about every distinguished man who has visited the capital in the last twenty-five or thirty years. He is the hero of a hundred stories. The best known is the one about the man who went into his restaurant and said to the waiter: "John, give me a double porterhouse steak that has been hanging just the right time. I want it four inches thick and tender and juicy. Cook it to a turn and cover it with fresh mushrooms. I want the finest piece of beef in Washington." "'Deed, boss," the waiter replied, "we ain't got no such steak as that. If we had, George Harvey would eat it himself!"

NEW SHORT STORIES

Senator Bob Taylor's Story.

"National politics has gained a great, big man in the election of Bob Taylor as United States senator from Tennessee," said Opie Read, the Chicago playwright and novelist. Mr. Read is an old friend of former Governor Taylor, who recently defeated Senator E. W. Carmack at the Tennessee primaries.

"I remember when Taylor was first elected governor of Tennessee and was receiving all sorts of callers at the capitol at Knoxville," continued Mr. Read. "Squirrel hunters from the mountains and backwoodsmen from the banks of the Wautauga, with whom the governor had lived as a boy, came to see him, and all got a warm welcome. I have

"WHY DO YOU WANT HIM OUT?" ASKED THE GOVERNOR.

heard Bob tell of a visit he received from an old negro mammy whom he had known for many years.

"'Howdy, Marse Bob,' she said, 'and so yoh am de guv'nor now.'

"'Yes, Aunt Sally,' answered Taylor, shaking her hand. 'What can I do for you?'

"Then the old woman told Bob that her husband was in the penitentiary, and she wanted the governor to pardon him out.

"'He ain't no 'count at all, Marse Bob, an' he sualely kaint do no good locked up,' said the old mammy. 'All I wants yoh to do is to jes' let him go.'

"'What was he sent to the penitentiary for, Aunt Sally?' asked the governor.

"'Oh, nuffin' but stealin' a ham.'

"'But why do you want him out if, as you say, he is no account?' persisted the governor.

"'Well, I'm gwine to tell ye, Marse Bob,' said Aunt Sally, coming up close and speaking low. 'Yoh see, the fack is we's clean out o' meat.'

"Bob Taylor tells this story as actually happening during his term as governor, but it is only one of a thousand that he tells when he is on the stump."—Chicago Post.

No Scarcity of Fish.

The recent death of Bignon, the famous restaurateur of Paris, set afloat many stories about him. Among his patrons was Aurelien Scholl. It was he who told of a little mistake in addition to which he once called Bignon's attention. On two successive days Scholl had ordered precisely the same dejeuner. For the first the charge was 23 francs. The next day the bill was 28. Bignon was summoned. How is this? A discrepancy of 5 francs, and for the same items! "Strange indeed," said Bignon. "I will inquire." Soon he returned radiant. "Just as I thought! The cashier made a mistake against herself of 5 francs yesterday. But I will not make you pay it!" Another day Prince Demidoff glanced at his bill and saw a fish put down at 6 francs. "The deuce!" he exclaimed. "Fish must be scarce this year." "Oh, no," affably replied Bignon, "it is not fish that are scarce, but Prince Demidoffs!"—New York Post.

Answered.

Big Tim Sullivan of Tammany fame tells of an Irishman who, shortly after his entrance into the business life of the east side as a contractor, began to dispose of his superfluous wealth by the purchase of diamonds, of which he became a heavy buyer.

One evening a friend, meeting him in the lobby of the theater, observed that the Irishman was affording the public a more than usually liberal display of the gems. "Look here, Pat," said the friend, "you oughtn't to wear so many diamonds at once. It's considered vulgar."

"Vulgar, eh!" indignantly repeated the contractor. "I don't know about that; but one thing I've noticed, me friend, and that is—them that has 'em wears 'em!"—Lippincott's.

A Typical American Girl.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, the noted sociologist, praised in an address the democratic and unsnobbish spirit of the typical American girl.

"A typical American girl," he said, "dined one night in London at Prince's. During the concert that followed the dinner the girl noticed a tall, handsome man and said:

"'Who is that gentleman over there?'

"Her host, an Englishman, frowned and replied:

"'Gentleman? Gentleman, indeed! Why that is a lord—Lord Seymour of Somerset.'

"The American girl smiled and said calmly:

"'But I suppose some of them are gentlemen sometimes.'"—Washington Post.

GUM CHEWING IN VOGUE

A Feature of Dinners Given by Society Women.

NOT CONSIDERED A VULGAR HABIT

Pepsin the Popular Flavor and Entirely Chewed For Indigestion, Society Woman Declares—Sent to Country Homes by Confectioners In Quantities—Women Chew It Between Meals Too.

Gum chewing is no longer considered a vulgar habit, for women in the smart set have taken it up this summer and are serving it with bonbons after luncheons and dinners in their country, mountain and seashore homes, says the New York Telegram.

It has been introduced on the ground of its being an aid to digestion, and pepsin consequently is the popular kind.

Just why chewing gum should be so popular with the best families is difficult to understand, according to a prominent confectioner, who declares that now when women buy a box of candy or an ice cream soda they also get a box of gum, and, furthermore, that with all the standing orders for candies that go into the mountains and to the seashore each week there is also a request for ten or twenty boxes of pepsin gum.

"I believe that gum is now considered a delicacy," he says, "and is served with the choicest bonbons after each meal. It is not refused at table either, for the orders show that immense quantities of it are daily consumed.

"When this run on gum began I questioned a society woman's orders for so many boxes, declaring that there must be some mistake, and in answer she appeared and told me she wished an order of twenty boxes sent each week to her country home when the ten pound box of chocolates was shipped. I must have looked very much surprised, for she hastened to say: 'I like gum after a meal, especially the pepsin flavor, and so many persons are afflicted with indigestion and of course don't want to excuse themselves to take medicine that I know I am doing them a kindness by giving them something that contains enough pepsin to have a quieting effect on the stomach. So long as everybody chews it really is not an objectionable habit, and in the drawing room or on the porch for half an hour or longer after meals it is rather a comfort. We women feel as if we were having a dissipation similar to the men's smoking, except that they join us in chewing and really seem to enjoy it.'

"After meals is not the only time these society women chew gum nowadays, for after taking soda, ice cream, etc., many of them buy a box and put a piece in their mouths before they enter their automobile or carriage.

"When purchasing a large number of boxes one well known woman said to me: 'Gum is the greatest possible comfort on a long auto trip. It keeps one from being thirsty and, I believe, from becoming nervous when sitting quietly for hours. Of course I do get tired if I chew it all the time, but instead of constantly working the jaws I keep it in my mouth and chew it occasionally.'

"When prepared for shipment to the country or mountains or for coaching or motoring parties the gum should be carefully wrapped in oil or paraffin paper and put in an air tight aluminium box, so that the pieces will not melt and run together and be sticky when removed from the covering.

"As to standing orders for confectionery shipped each week to out of town homes, the demand is greater this season than ever before, though the quantities are practically the same, being between five and ten pounds every seven days. The orders for summer vary from those placed during the winter in that fewer nuts and chocolates and candied fruits are wanted; instead mixtures of taffies, buttercups and hard caramels, with the quarter and half pound pieces of chocolate especially prepared for eating. Molasses and bonbons that are not easily affected by the hot weather are also favorites.

"In shipping these to country houses or for steamer gifts the pieces are packed in layers between sheets of paraffin paper. The cardboard boxes are also lined with this paper and then, after being carefully wrapped to prevent jarring or slipping, are put in tin boxes and hermetically sealed to keep out air and preserve them so that when they reach their destination they will be as fresh and look as well as when bought in the shops."

Liquid Fuel Non-Stop Record.

The steamship Goldmouth, belonging to the Shell line, recently arrived at Rotterdam after steaming from Singapore by the route round the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of 11,754 miles, in fifty-two days without once stopping the engines or checking the generation of steam in the main boilers, says the London Chronicle. This performance is believed to be the largest non-stop run ever made by marine machinery. The vessel was burning liquid fuel, and with so great an economy that enough surplus was left to take the vessel twenty days' steaming on her return passage east.

Boy Guards For a City.

Chief Richmond policed Council Bluffs, Ia., recently with twenty-five boys less than fifteen years old, says a dispatch to the New York Tribune. He says that the experiment was a complete success and that there was no accident or violation of law in the city. He says all that is necessary is to put boys on their honor.

POINT LOMA COLONY LIFE.

Customs of Theosophical Society Lyman J. Gage Has Joined.

The life lived by the members of Mme. Katharine Tingley's Universal Brotherhood of Theosophists at Point Loma colony, in California, which former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage will adopt, is a succession of weird ceremonies, says the New York World. Lomaland is astir before sunrise. One may see a procession moving toward the hill known as "the sacred ground." The men are dressed somewhat as the ancient Greeks and Romans were wont to array themselves. They wear white undershirts, pajamas reaching to the knees, below which the leg is bare, and draped about the shoulders a piece of cheesecloth.

Passing into "the sacred ground," these men range themselves facing the sun. There is a short reading, perhaps from the "Chita," perhaps one of Spot's letters, which this inspired dog contributes regularly. Then each devotee stoops, picks up a handful of dirt and tosses it back again. That is all.

This is the daily ceremony of the Sons of the Rising Sun. While it is in progress another ceremony is taking place at the homestead. Men and women, some in cheesecloth robes and all barefooted, have circled around the homestead three times and, stepping on the eastern veranda, have chanted the praises of Lomaland.

Excommunicated Tingleyites state that in her dog Spot Mme. Tingley found the reincarnated soul of William Q. Judge, high priest of the Universal Brotherhood and founder of the American school of theosophy. Spot is carefully tended and has several suits of clothes to protect him from the changes in the weather, for if he should die the intelligence of William Q. Judge might reappear in some animal thousands of miles from Lomaland and the Universal Brotherhood would lose one of its most valuable advisers.

Starvation is a feature of the theosophists' regime. By degrees Mme. Tingley has cut down the rations, and she comforts those who get a quarter of an egg apiece, a slice of toast, a walnut or two and a few raisins by saying this is an "ideal" breakfast and will make those who eat it more refined and spiritual. Late in the morning Mrs. Tingley finishes her nap and is ready for a good square meal. A woman of breeding and refinement, trembling with hunger after her "ideal" breakfast and weak from overwork, bears to the high priestess a tray stacked with everything the market affords and the best to be had.

Mrs. Tingley is known as "Purple" or "Purple Mother." She has a cabinet of twelve men.

Mrs. Tingley was born in Newburyport, Mass., fifty-five years ago. Her father, named Westcott, kept a saloon and hotel. She married a printer named Cooke in New Orleans. Her second husband was George W. Parent, a detective and saloon keeper. Both husbands obtained divorces for desertion. Under the direction of Professor Paul McCarthy of New York she became an adept in hypnotism.

Then she turned to theosophy and seized the organization from Judge E. T. Hargrave of London, who succeeded William Q. Judge. Her remarkable personality so impressed Dr. Wood of Providence, R. I., that he built the Raja Yoga School For Theosophists at Point Loma. This is a superb tract of 1,600 acres adorned with magnificent buildings. The total value of the tract and the buildings is estimated at $2,500,000. The theosophists are possessed of other property worth close to $0,000,000.

HENS AS MISSIONARIES.

Eggs Laid by Them on Sunday to Be Sold to Help a Church.

John G. Herman has organized the chickens in the neighborhood of Wesley Episcopal church, near Sykesville, Carroll county, Md., into a missionary society to raise funds to aid the church, says a special dispatch from Baltimore to the New York Herald. Each hen is a lay member, so to speak, and the farmers of the neighborhood agree to turn over to the church every egg the hens lay on Sunday.

These eggs are to be taken to the church each Sunday afternoon at the hour of the Epworth league meeting and placed in a basket. Mr. Herman will stamp each egg and bring all to Baltimore. He expects to realize 2 cents on each egg.

Greece Athletics Mad.

Greece seems to have caught the athletic craze from the recent Olympian games at Athens, says the New York World. As a result two wealthy Greeks of Egypt—Messrs. Rostovits and Tsanakles—have presented $60,000 to the government for the erection of a gymnasium at Athens, the building and equipment of which will be personally superintended by Crown Prince Constantine. The Swedish system of gymnastics will be largely followed, and if present plans are carried out officers of the Swedish army will be employed as instructors. During the first three years the running expenses will be defrayed by the two founders.

Thirteen Hours of Waltzing.

Thirteen hours is now the record for waltzing in France and belongs to an Italian, says a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. Ten competitors, including several energetic children, started dancing at 1 a. m. At 5 the last child had dropped down from exhaustion and was put, not too soon, to bed. At noon of two competitors remaining one gave up, and then there was one. He waltzed on for two hours longer, but his legs sank beneath him, and then there were none. He had danced six ladies nearly to death during his performance.

A Mental Transition

[Original.]

In the cafe of one of the prominent clubs of New York sat two members, Mr. Hyland and Mr. Prindle, both considerably past middle age, engaged in earnest conversation. They were in one respect similarly situated. Mr. Hyland had an only son and heir to his large fortune. The son had loved ten years before a young lady who on the eve of their wedding had died suddenly. Mr. Prindle had a daughter who had suffered the loss of a lover, and her father feared that her mind would be affected in consequence of her affliction. Mr. Hyland earnestly desired his son to marry in order that the estate might be kept in the family, while Mr. Prindle believed that the only hope for his daughter was in having her affections drawn from the dead by some living lover. But, though both fathers had done everything in their power to bring about these results, they had thus far signally failed.

At a table so far distant that the speakers supposed their words would not be heard sat a young man with a pointed beard such as is often worn by men who practice in the fine arts. He arose and, advancing to Messrs. Hyland and Prindle, bowed and said:

"Gentlemen, pardon me. Your interest in your subject has caused you to speak louder than you supposed, and I have overheard you. If you will permit and give me your assistance I would like to try to bring about a love match between these two living people."

The stranger was not repelled, and after some preliminary conversation the three adjourned to a private room, where an agreement was entered into between them. The stranger asked if they could furnish likenesses of the two who had died, and they responded that they could, promising to send them the next morning to the address which on the gentleman's card read, "Edwin Larned, Studio building." It was also arranged that photographs to be furnished from time to time by Mr. Larned should be placed conspicuously in the Hyland and Prindle domiciles.

Not long after this Lucy Prindle went into her father's private den and noticed on his desk the photograph of a young man. She gazed at it for some time and asked her father whom it represented. He told her that it was Henry Hyland, the son of a friend of his, and wished to know why she asked. She burst into tears and went out of the room. The likeness was Henry Hyland's, so artfully altered that there was a slight resemblance to her dead lover. About the same time Henry Hyland noticed in his mother's bedroom the picture of a young lady that reminded him of his dead love. He was informed that she was Miss Lucy Prindle, an estimable girl Mrs. Hyland had met and fancied.

Within a few weeks these pictures were replaced by others still further resembling those who had passed away. The artist had left the likeness of the living, skillfully weaving in a resemblance to the dead.

Then one day Mrs. Hyland announced to her son that company was expected for dinner, and when the guests arrived among them was Lucy Prindle. Henry and Lucy looked at each other with the keenest interest, and both seemed pleased when they found that they were to be dinner companions.

In the company was Mr. Larned, who during the dinner carefully studied the features of both young Hyland and Miss Prindle.

When Lucy Prindle returned to her home she went directly to her father's room to study again Hyland's picture and was surprised to notice that it looked more like her lost one than before. It was another picture put there in her absence and had been made by the ingenious Larned. Henry Hyland went out of town for a few days after the dinner, and when he returned went to his mother's room to have a look at Lucy's likeness. It also had been replaced by one more nearly giving the features of her he treasured in his heart.

Then Henry Hyland called on Miss Prindle and spent a pleasant evening. They spoke of the pictures, Henry asserting that Miss Prindle resembled his lost love, she making the same statement with regard to him. This they afterward mentioned to their parents, and it was repeated to the artist.

"There is not the slightest resemblance in the originals," said Larned. "That is an impression I have created by successive slight changes in the pictures that have been placed before those I have wished to impress."

The parents of Henry Hyland and Lucy Prindle continued to devise means to bring them together, and the photographs of the living were constantly growing more like the dead. So slight were the transitions that, though the pictures were changed a number of times, neither Henry nor Lucy ever suspected that more than one picture had been displayed. Finally the artist reached a point beyond which he did not dare pass.

From this time there was no further use for likenesses. The young people were constantly together, and in time Lucy Prindle told her father that the son of his old friend had asked for her hand. A ready consent was given both by the Hyland and Prindle families, and the goal was won.

When the wedding came off Mr. Edwin Larned was one of the guests receiving marked attention from the fathers of the bride and of the groom. After the ceremony the three who had made the arrangement at the club went to the supper room, where the two fathers drank to a successful career for the artist. Then each presented him with a check for $10,000 to make that career easier.

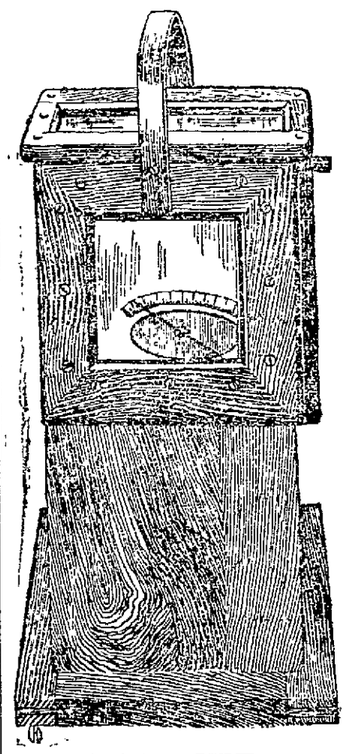
NATHAN B. HOWARD.

MODERN DIVINING ROD.

Spring Finder That Locates Water Far Underground.

An apparatus has just been invented to serve the same purpose as the old divining rod by a Swiss engineer, Adolf Schmid of Bern, says The World Today. A detailed description of this apparatus cannot be given until later, when its construction will be fully protected and the present endeavors of prominent Swiss savants to find out a scientific explanation will possibly have been successful.

The apparatus, as herewith shown, includes a coil of wire, the windings of which are insulated from each other, and in whose range a slightly magnetized needle is free to rotate over a graduated dial. The coil and needle are inclosed in a wooden box, covered



NEW SPRING FINDER.

on the top by a transparent glass plate, which protects the apparatus against the effects of wind. The upper half of one of the side walls of this box is formed by a double glass wall, to allow the scale and needle to be efficiently lighted laterally and to enable the position of the needle to be accurately ascertained.

Where the existence of a spring is presumed the apparatus is installed in such a way as to allow the needle to swing in an accurately horizontal plane, the axis of the coil being placed in the magnetical meridian by the aid of an ordinary compass needle. The slightly magnetized needle is next adjusted to a certain point, differing, as a rule, from the zero of the scale. In the case of the actual existence of an underground stream the needle will oscillate more or less rapidly between 2 degrees and 10 degrees, while exceptionally reaching a limit of 50 degrees.

DANGER IN DIETING.

Heart Failure Likely to Result From Undereating.

Professor Alexander Haig, the English dietary expert, in a recent letter to the medical fraternity of this country warns Americans against the popular notion that the average man eats too much.

"Knowing that the opinion is gaining ground," he says, "it is desirable to live on a smaller quantity of albumen than has hitherto been generally acknowledged as sufficient, I feel it my duty to draw attention to the subject because I believe that (owing to what I consider erroneous teaching) people may be led to underfeed themselves and thus enter the danger zone where their hearts may either fail directly or do so when exposed to special strain or stress.

"Debility from underfeeding may come on so insidiously that it is often far advanced before it is in any way recognized by the sufferer. This condition is insidious also because with the decline of strength there is very often a decline of appetite, which leads to a further loss of both, and when in this condition and weaker than he suspects the sufferer undertakes some unwarranted or violent exertion, such as running for a train, there may follow a more or less decided collapse."

Nobody, says Dr. Haig, ought to take less than nine grains of albumen per day for each pound of body weight.

Rye Bread In Diabetic Diet.

It has not been long since we first heard that potatoes were less harmful to diabetic patients than wheat bread. Another authority has suggested oatmeal as the principal carbohydrate to be used in such affected persons. The latest contribution to this diet list is rye bread. Black rye bread or pumpernickel is highly recommended by Lidwell, he having found that the sugar is very much diminished under this diet. The patient increases in weight and feels much better.

A comparative study of potatoes, oatmeal and rye bread is now in order to verify these conclusions and to determine the relative value of each of these starchy foods.—Courier of Medicine.

Testing Varnish.

A testing apparatus for varnish, supplying a needed standard, has been brought out in Scotland by Professor Baily and Dr. Laurie. It includes a blunt steel point pressed down by a spiral spring, and this point is drawn over a dry coat of the varnish on glass, the pressure being increased until the varnish is scratched. The pressure being known, a definite measure of the toughness and hardness of the varnish is made available.

TOPICAL SUMMER SONG.

Lively Ditty With a Stirring Chorus That Has Won Public Favor.

That annual arrival, the summer song, is once more in our midst and refuses to vacate the public haunts where music and mirth hold sway until the changing leaves warn the summer boarder citywards.

The summer song has been a regular and not unwelcome visitor for several years. Hitherto it has always been associated in the popular mind with the waltz, in which tempo the ephemeral warm weather ditty has almost invariably been written. This year, however, the form if not the subject of the summer song has been entirely changed and it comes to us in a novel and wholly different guise.

For instance, a new song called "Alice, Where Art Thou Going?" and which has sprung into immediate popularity, is written in stirring march time, and unlike the dreamy, languorous waltz has a tendency to rouse the drooping hot weather spirits of lethargic pleasure seekers in dancing pavilions or overcrowded trolley cars. Furthermore, it has tempted most of the bands and orchestras at the seashore and other resorts to repeat this lively number time and again at each concert for the excellent reason that they as musicians enjoy the relief which it affords them from the performance of musical numbers which have become "flat, stale and unprofitable."

While the story and lines of "Alice, Where Art Thou Going?" can hardly be described as even semi-classical—and it is certain that they will never occupy a niche in any hall of fame—the chorus is herewith submitted to give an idea of the general prevailing trend of the public taste:

Alice, where art thou going?
Where shall we spend the day?
Alice, we'll make a dead swell showing
If it costs my whole week's pay.
My coin was made for blowing—
Girlie, it's up to you—
Sail or ride or roam the sands
Or sit and listen to the bands—
Alice, where art thou going?

It is not known whether the author had in mind the president's daughter when in the throes of composition, but the public appears to take it for granted that he did and joins in the chorus with renewed vigor under the impression that it is paying a compliment to Mrs. Longworth.

MEMORIAL TO PIKE IN CAVE.

How Coloradoans Will Honor Discoverer of Great Peak.

In a large cavern 7,000 feet above the level of the sea Coloradoans are planning to erect a monument of stones to General Zebulon Montgomery Pike during this Pike centennial year, says a special dispatch from Manitou, Colo., to the Chicago Record-Herald. The centennial is to be held the latter part or September, and it is hoped to have the monument completed by that time in the Grand caverns on the edge of Ute pass, Manitou.

At the entrance to the Grand caverns tourists have erected three monuments in the vestibule, a large room 90 feet high. At the extreme left stands a testimonial to General Robert E. Lee, placed to his memory by the hands of southerners who have visited Manitou. The pile of small stones from which it is built stands almost twenty feet high and has a base of about ten feet. In the center the north has paid tribute to General U. S. Grant in like manner, while at the right is a smaller monument which was built last summer by the delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention.

It is the plan to place the Pike monument at the extreme right. Each visitor to the caverns who desires may place a stone on the pile, the attendants caring for its shaping. The caverns opened a few days ago and already the foundation for the monument has been started.

ROUTED BY ELEPHANTS.

How a Circus Man Used Big Guards to Evade Arrest.

The best act of the circus which performed at Rumford Falls, Me., the other night was presented to a select crowd of villagers who waited until after the show to see the tents come down, says a special dispatch from Rumford Falls to the New York World. The elephant man was guiding his cavalcade of seven pachyderms down the main street to the railroad station when two countrymen drove past and began to taunt him and call him names. The elephant keeper kept his temper as long as he could and then laid open the scalp of one of his tormentors with his goad stick.

The countrymen called for the police, and Officer Frank Brooks arrived. The driver of the elephants was ready for him. He said in an undertone to his animals, "Tails!"

The big creatures quickly closed around him in a circle which could not be easily penetrated. Then to the biggest elephant the driver said, "Look out for that man!" And the anger of the elephant being kindled, he charged on the officer, who was only too glad to take to his heels. The mischievous driver let the animal pursue the fleeing officer, to the great amusement of the crowd, until he saw that the man's breath began to fail him; then he called a halt, and the cavalcade proceeded to the station.

Indians as Cattle Raisers.

The Indians are becoming extensive cattle raisers, and the government is buying a large amount of beef from them, says a Deadwood correspondent of the Duluth Herald. At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30 the government purchased from the Indians for that year about a million pounds of beef and bought from contractors another million pounds.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

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Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, JULY 16 1906

At the first session of the American Institute of Instruction at New Haven, Conn., this week, Superintendent Frank H. Beede, of the local public schools, spoke on the problem of the incorrigible boy. "Rightly trained," he said, "the incorrigible boy may be the very one—he often is—to lead political battles, to superintend gigantic commercial enterprises, to build great railroads, to construct massive bridges and rear skyward blocks." He does all this, however, after he has ceased to be an incorrigible boy. No one has ever proved either that the boy who wouldn't go to school, stole jam, tortured the cat, teased his little brother and afterwards became famous, wouldn't have been more famous still if he had behaved himself. Few people love the Gentle Jameses and the Righteous Robbies of the old story books, but the youthful tough of dime novel type has also gone out of fashion.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, is throwing bouquets with a lavish hand these days. His honor, in the course of an address delivered before the Knights of Columbus at Cedar Point on Thursday, termed Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, one of the greatest men in the country, and referred in a similar way to Colonel Bryan and William Randolph Hearst. Undoubtedly these gentlemen are all great in their way, the only difficulty attending the admission being in the definition of "greatness." For "Mayor" Tom is great in his adherence to his ideals, in his unfailing supply of buncombe and in his truly colossal good humor. Mr. Hearst is the greatest "yellow journalist" the world has ever seen, one of its most indefatigable self-advertisers and possessed of an audacity that is stupendous. As to Bryan—the peerless leader—is he great? He is, indeed; he is unapproached, unapproachable, unique—thank heaven!

The long legal controversy between James S. Metcalfe, dramatic critic of Life, and certain theater managers of New York city, has been terminated by a decision of the appellate division of the supreme court, which gives the managers the privilege of excluding from their theaters Mr. Metcalfe or anyone else who may be objectionable to them. It will be recalled that a number of managers took offense at some caustic criticisms of their productions which appeared in Life over Mr. Metcalfe's signature, and refused to sell him tickets of admission, or to accept such tickets from him at the doors. The critic brought suit against them, charging an illegal combination and conspiracy against him, claiming that, as he was not acting as a public nuisance or otherwise conducting himself so as to merit exclusion, the managers could not exclude him from theatres, which are public places. The case was taken before the appellate division, and the opinion handed down holds that, as each manager had a right to exclude the critic, an agreement to do so is not illegal, and adds that it is immaterial whether or not Mr. Metcalfe's attacks upon the theaters' plays and managers were justifiable. If the members of the Theatrical Managers' Association thought the criticisms unfair or disliked them, and for that reason debarred him severally and by agreement, they had a perfect right to do so. It is unfortunate that this case, so important as a test case as to the rights and limitations of criticisms, should have been tinctured with race prejudice; whether with justice or not, the managers claimed that Life's critic had assailed them with particular insistence on the ground of their being Jews. It is only fair to say that several prominent managers, themselves Jews, as well as newspapers which are organs of that race, resented the dragging in of such a defense. It will be interesting to note the effect of this decision on dramatic criticism in New York, as it follows that any manager whose play receives an adverse review may debar the offending critic whether or not he has, to the best of his ability, told the honest truth. It is scarcely likely that a wholesale ostracism of critics will take place, as the managers realize the value of publicity too well to antagonize the press.

In an interesting article, "The Quest for Error and the Doing of Justice," in the current Outlook, Judge Charles F. Amidon, of North Dakota, points out the crying evil of our courts—the ease by which criminal cases are appealed and the attendant decadence of respect for law among the people. In 1887 an investigation by the American Bar Association brought to light the fact that new trials were granted in forty-six per cent of all causes that were brought under review in appellate courts in this country, and that in sixty percent of these cases the appeal turned upon questions of pleading and practice, and not upon vital matters of interpretation of law and upon justice of judgment. Since that time conditions have, in many respects, grown worse. It was necessary, in earlier days, to safeguard an accused man by all devices possible, for the doctrine of "innocent until proved guilty" was a new thing, and power was not, as now, in the hands of the many, but was wielded by the few. In English practice the right of appeal is so hedged about that only in cases where the alleged error goes to the very substance of the cause is a new trial granted. The result is, according to Judge Amidon, that "during the last seventy-five years nowhere in the British empire has a man been snatched from the custody of the law and sacrificed to to mob violence." That is a significant fact, arguing that the English law gives assurance of a speedy and, so far as humanly possible, a just trial, followed by none of those quibbling delays which try the patience of the American people to the breaking point. Certainly there should be a change in the practice which permits an accused man with means to employ clever counsel, an almost indefinite system of appeals on mere questions of error which are not substantial—that is, which do not affect the justice of the judgment. We are right in guarding against the possibility of convicting an innocent man, but there is, as things are at present, much less danger of doing this than of destroying respect for the law on the part of those who see justice defeated by a quibble.

AMERICA FOR FOREIGN RIFF, RAFF.

Said the New York Times recently:

In order to have certain provisions stricken from the Dillingham-Gardner immigration bill, now in congress, the New Immigrants' Protective League held an indignation mass meeting at Cooper Institute hall last night. Similar meetings were held at the same time at Chicago and St. Louis.

About 1,000 persons, many of whom were so recently immigrants that they apparently did not understand English, attended. There were speeches in English, German, Italian and Polish, and there was the wildest excitement when attempts to bar immigrants from this country were denounced.

Ex-Magistrate E. C. Kudlick acted as chairman of the meeting. Addresses were made by Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Bennett, Carl Hauser, secretary of the league; Joseph Barondess, Mr. Scotti, who spoke in Latin; Louis Vierbeck, president of the league, who spoke in German; Dr. Alexander Dehrsky, who spoke in Polish; the Rev. Dr. Zeit, who spoke in German, and Marcus Braun, formerly a member of the board of special inquiry at Ellis Island.

So there was "wild excitement" and there were speeches in four languages, and the American congress was "denounced" for daring merely to think about limiting immigration. About the same time a prominent man in Washington, Pa., was being murdered, shot in the back, by an Italian, who mistook this American for another man. Such is the sort of immigrants we are getting now.

The hard fisted Irishman, the wholesome German, of the better sort, is not coming any more; but we must put up with the no'er-do-wells of those excellent races and the riff raff of southern Europe, Turkey and Russia. Think of it! At this New York meeting was present one Marcus Braun, a Hungarian by birth, denouncing proposed reforms, opposing "attempts to bar immigrants from this country" and he himself, until very recently, a paid officer of this government helping to administer the defective laws we have now.

Some time ago a correspondent of this paper called attention to the unwisdom of charging citizens of foreign birth with the execution of our immigration laws, and he was right.

Saengerfest, St. Paul, Minn., B. & O.

Low excursion fares July 23 26 Consult agents for rates and limits, or M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder

Makes delicious Ice Cream in 10 minutes for 1 cent a plate.

Stir contents of one package into a quart of milk and freeze; that's all. Beats the old fashioned, laborious way and makes better Ice Cream. 6 Flavors.

Approved by Pure Food Commissioners.

Two packages, 25 cents at all grocers.

If your grocer hasn't it, send his name and 25c. to us and two packages and our illustrated recipe book will be mailed you.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GAS DRILLERS

Pressure Blew Pipes and Connections to Pieces.

A SUIT AGAINST ELECTRIC RY.

Alleged that Stark Electric Railway was Responsible for Destruction of Switchboard in Telephone Company's Exchange at Alliance—George Nelson Bound Over to Court.

Canton, July 14.—Workmen engaged in drilling for oil for the Canton Home Oil and Gas Company had a narrow escape with their lives in the company's territory near Robertsville Friday afternoon It appears that the company has struck a gas well giving a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, and wishing to utilize the gas as fuel for the operation of the machinery where they are drilling on an adjoining farm a two-inch pipe line was laid across the country from the Kinney to the other farm. All was in readiness Friday afternoon and when the gas was thrown into the pipes there was a loud explosion near where the men were engaged in drilling. The force of the gas was too strong, it bursting the pipe and shooting pieces of iron and brass valves and couplings in all directions. Luckily none of the workmen were struck with the flying pieces. A number of Canton people, including some ladies, were present at the time, but they were not close to where the explosion took place.

Wishing to avoid a multiplicity of suits, four fire insurance companies have joined with the Stark Telephone Company in a suit to recover $5,000 as damages against the Stark Electric Railroad Company, who, it is claimed, by negligence and carelessness, caused a fire to occur in the switchboard in the Alliance office of the telephone company, which necessitated a suspension of business for a period of four weeks. The insurance companies interested are the London and Lancaster, of Liverpool, England; Traders, of Chicago; German-American, of New York, and the Aetna, of Hartford. The trouble occurred in August, 1904, and the fire resulted in a damage to the switchboad estimated at $3,000. While the exchange was closed the company claims that it rebated $776.47 to 687 subscribers, doing a damage of $500 to its business.

George Nelson, proprietor of the Palm Garden, appeared Saturday morning to answer to the complaint of assaulting Earl Ritchey, with intent to kill. The charge was changed to one of "assault with intent to wound," and he waived a preliminary examination and was bound over to the next grand jury, his bond being placed at $1,000. This was given.

Mountain Lake Park, B. & O.

Delightful summer resort. Special excursion rates. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland.

The Old Time Buccaneer.

Mr. Masefield's book, "On the Spanish Main," presents the old time buccaneer in a less abhorrent light than that in which most people have regarded him. He even had religious beliefs. No buccaneer was allowed to hunt or to cure meat upon a Sunday. No crew put to sea on a cruise without first going to church to ask a blessing on their enterprise. No crew got drink on the return to port after a successful trip until thanks had been declared for the dew of heaven they had gathered. After a cruise the men were expected to fling all their loot into a pile, from which the chiefs made their selection and division. Each buccaneer was expected to hold up his right hand and to swear that he had not concealed any portion of the spoil. If after making oath a man were found to have secreted anything he was bundled overboard or marooned when the ship next made the land. Each buccaneer had a mate or comrade, with whom he shared all things and to whom his property devolved in the event of death. In many cases the partnership lasted during life. A love for his partner was usually the only tender sentiment a buccaneer allowed himself.

G. A. R., Minneapolis, Minn., B. & O.

Very low excursion rates August 10th to 12th.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, July 14, '06

Country butter, per lb	14-18
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb	10-12
Chickens, dressed	12½-14
Potatoes, per bushel	65

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	73
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Oats, per bushel	45
Corn, per bushel	60

Coast Resorts, B. & O.

Exceptionally low excursion rates.

SUMMIT COUNTY SHORTAGE.

Treasurer Claims He Can Pay Full Amount.

Akron, July 14.—As a result of the examination of the city, county and school treasury, concluded Friday, the examiners have concluded that there is an apparent deficit in the three funds of a little over $200,000.

The amount is represented by securities held by Treasurer Fred E. Smith on which he advanced public funds. It also represents deposits made by him in various banks in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. The sum is what Treasurer Smith has claimed he can turn into the treasury whenever needed, and that he can collect on all of the securities if given a year's time.

BETTER SERVICE ON RURAL ROUTES

Additional Carrier Will Begin Work Monday.

TERRITORY IS NOW COVERED.

Each Route Will Remain as Long as the Mail Matter Handled Justifies Its Continuation—List of Carriers.

Beginning next Monday morning, the rural districts in the territory of the Massillon postoffice will be as well cared for as any district in the United States. Through the efforts of Postmaster L. A. Koons, the territory served has been divided into five rural mail routes. Four routes have run from the Massillon office heretofore. These have been reclassified, additions made and changes authorized to make a fifth route possible. The new route will run north from the city into Jackson township.

None of the old routes will remain the same as they were first mapped out by inspectors of the postoffice department. Each of the five has been arranged as compactly as possible and with a view to serving every person in the territory. There remain a few residents who do not live actually on the route traversed by a mail wagon, but arrangements have been made where by these patrons may receive their mail from a rural wagon.

The reclassification and mapping out of the fifth route has taken months to bring into shape. Inspectors have visited the district, have traversed the old and the proposed route, made notes of changes and have finally had the five routes adopted by the government, making each a permanent institution.

The continuance of any route depends upon the amount of business transacted. At some offices in various states rural delivery has been suspended because patrons failed to erect mail boxes and the number of pieces of mail delivered and collected did not warrant the continuance of the service. The Independent Company has a list of nearly one hundred subscribers for The Daily Independent on the new route, which will be mailed out with its establishment. This mail matter will furnish nearly enough pieces to insure the permanency of the route. Route No. 5 includes one hundred and thirty-five residences.

There will also be a change in the routes covered by the carriers. Frank Koontz will have No. 1; John Kohlmaier, No. 2; John Miller, No. 3; Per Lee Keller, No. 4, and O. C. Brady No. 5. The carriers will leave the Massillon postoffice at 7 o'clock in the morning and will make daily trips over the routes.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Robbers Kill Family of Five Persons.

Winston Salem, N. C., July 14—(By Associated Press.)—Isaac Lyerly, his wife and three young children were murdered in their home near Barbers Junction this morning by unknown parties who afterward robbed the house and then set fire to the bed on which Mr. and Mrs. Lyerly were killed. Two daughters, who were sleeping upstairs, were awakened in time to extinguish the flames. Mr. Lyerly was a wealthy merchant and farmer.

There's no gift of earth or sky,
Which your rich stores withhold,
It is the breath of life to me.
Your famous Rocky Mountain Tea.
The Baltzly Company.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

B. & O. Sunday Excursions, Every Sunday to Bridgeport (Wheeling) Uhrichsville, Cleveland.

QUESTION OF NEW TEXT BOOKS

Discussed but Not Settled by Board of Education.

THE LIST IS NOT YET PREPARED

The Teachers Will Make Recommendations to Superintendent Cronebaugh, Who Will Submit the List to the Board.

The text book question was considered in a measure at the regular meeting of the board of education Friday evening, although no definite action was taken. It is expected by the text book committee and Superintendent Cronebaugh that the complete list of new books will be ready by the next meeting.

Superintendent Cronebaugh informed the board that he had instructed the teachers to make out a list of the books to be discarded and a list of those to be substituted and to give their reasons for advocating any change. He said the changes were to be made with an idea of improving the curriculum. The teachers will make their recommendations to Superintendent Cronebaugh and he will submit a list to the text book committee, which will embody the list in a report to the entire board. It is the opinion of the board that the entire question should be settled at once, thus giving all plenty of time to secure new books.

The changes will not be so great as might be supposed to be necessary at the expiration of a five-year period, which, by law, is the time specified for making changes. If the list of books can be made out, the board will meet again next Friday evening.

The board re-elected William G. Weaver as truant officer for another year. The board also voted its unanimous appreciation to Principal Smith, of the Oak Park school, for the piano donated by him which was won in a contest. The board accepted the instrument in the name of the schools.

Superintendent Cronebaugh gave a lengthy talk concerning the work of janitors and explained what he thought they should be asked to do both during the school year and in vacations. As a result the board delayed action in choosing janitors for the next year. The same question will be brought up at the next meeting.

The board ordered several bills paid and adjourned.

GUARDS WAIVED HEARING.

Trouble Threatened at the Preliminary Trial.

Steubenville, O., July 14.—Guards Talbott, Preston and Walker, who were charged with murder and shooting to kill at striking miners on July 1, at Bradley mine, waived a hearing before Mayor Ralston at Smithfield Friday and were held under heavy bonds for court.

The hearing was waived by the guards to prevent a possible riot, as hundreds of striking miners had arranged to be in Smithfield and when the testimony would come up how the guards treated strikers' wives and used them as shields during the shooting, the trouble was expected to assume mob-like proportions.

DEUTSCHLAND DISABLED.

Collided With Pier in Harbor of Dover.

Dover, England, July 13.—(By Associated Press.)—The steamer Deutschland, from Hamburg yesterday, via Dover and Cherbourg for New York, while leaving Dover this morning collided with the pier and twisted her stem The damage was found to be so great that she was unable to proceed and must be docked for repairs.

STILL IN DANGER.

Victims of Railway Disaster May Yet Die.

Salisbury, England, July 13.—(By Associated Press.)—A bulletin posted at the infirmary this morning announced that Edward W. Sentell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was slowly sinking. Robert S. Critchell, of Chicago, Ill., is not so well as yesterday. His temperature rose during the night.

Homeseekers and Tourists B. & O. exceedingly low rates. Consult ticket agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Hives, eczema, tetter or salt rheum sets you crazy. Can't bear the touch of your clothing Doan's Ointment cures the most obstinate cases. Why suffer? All druggists sell it.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

ELKS IN DENVER.

One Hundred Special Trains Bearing Delegates.

Denver, July 14.—(By Associated Press.)—"Hello, You're a Mile High," was the greeting extended at the union depot by members of the local reception committee to the thousands of Elks who are gathering in this city for the forty-second grand lodge session and the twentieth annual reunion of their order. Fifty special trains, bearing Elks, arrived during the night and about fifty more are enroute. The city has been lavishly decorated. Robert W. Brown, of Louisville, Ky., grand exalted ruler, and Fred C. Robinson, of Dubuque, Ia., grand secretary, opened headquarters today.

VATICAN CRUMBLING.

The Pope is Obliged to Move from His Apartments.

Rome, July 14.—It has long been known that some parts of the vatican are unsafe; but it has just been discovered that the palace is practically falling to pieces. Even the corner where the pope's apartment is situated needs strengthening, and the pontiff is moving out.

The walls, which are cracked, bulging and leaning outward, will be temporarily strengthened immediately. To make the whole building safe will require more than $100,000.

Work Weakens the Kidneys

Doan's Kidney Pills Have Done Great Service for People Who Work in Massillon.

Most Massillon people work every day in some strained, unnatural position—bending constantly over a desk—riding on jolting wagons or cars—doing laborious housework: lifting, reaching or pulling, or trying the back in a hundred and one other ways. All these strains tend to wear, weaken and injure the kidneys until they fall behind in their work of filtering the poisons from the blood. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, put new strength in bad backs. Massillon cures prove it.

Alfred Rose, clerk at Schworm's Bros. grocery, and living at 18 Ohio street, says: "In 1900, I learned about Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box at Baltzly's drug store. I had suffered a long time with untold agony from my kidneys. I could not turn over in bed or rise from a chair without help. My back hurt me so at times when stooping over at my work that I had to be very careful in straightening up on account of severe twinges of pain. I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills and they benefited me from the first. A continuation of the treatment cured me. During the four years which have since passed there has been no recurrence of the trouble and I just as strongly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to-day as I did at that time."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

ABOUT EDITORS.

Never Mentioned in Bible—First One Wrote Up Flood.

In a little country school not very far from Wadsworth literary exercises are indulged in every Friday afternoon during the term. A 12-year-old boy read an original essay on "The Newspaper." The latter day youthful Solon treated his subject thus:

Newspapers are sheets of papar on which stuff is printed. The men look over the paper to see if their names is in it, and the women use it on the pantry shelves. The Bible says nothing about editors and I never heard of one being in heaven. I guess the editor is the missing link them fellers talk about. The first editor I ever heard of was the feller who wrote up the flood. Some editors belong to church and some try to raise whiskers. All of them raise hades in their neighborhood and all of them are liars; at least all I know, and I only know one. Editors never die. At least I never saw a dead one. Sometimes papers dies and the people feel glad, but someone starts it up again. Editors never went to school because editors never got licked. Our paper is a mighty poor one, but we take it so ma can use it on the pantry shelves. Our editor don't amount to much, but ma said he had a poor chance when he was a boy. He goes without underclothes in the winter, wears no socks and has a wife to support him. Paw hasn't paid his subscription in five years and don't intend to.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Filield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond G P. A., Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

Summer tourist B. & O. very low round trip rates. Consult agents or address M. G Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Don't use harsh physics The reaction weakens the bowels, leads to chronic constipation. Get Doan's Regulets. They operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS

Over a Million Aliens Imported In a Year.

GREATEST NUMBER FROM ITALY

Landing Bureau Says 1,062,054 Immigrants Passed Ellis Island Since June, 1905—Over Seven Thousand Deported—Average of Six Thousand Meals Per Day Served to Newcomers.

That considerably more than a million steerage passengers were landed on Ellis island during the fiscal year which ended on June 30 was shown by statistics of the landing bureau made public the other day, says the New York Herald.

To employ exact figures, 1,062,054 tourists and aliens passed through the immigration station during the fiscal year. Of this number 935,000 come under the head of alien newcomers who had emigrated to this country, the rest being composed of that conglomerate class which crosses and recrosses the Atlantic in 'tween deck quarters, some being aliens who had obtained naturalization papers and who had gone abroad to revisit old haunts, some others being of that frugal type which crosses to Europe in steerage or second cabin quarters to return as third class and as such to come under the supervision of the immigration bureau.

Of the total million and odd that passed through Ellis island during the fiscal year 609,714 were males. Those under fourteen years old numbered 106,990; those over forty-five, 38,206. Of the entire number 99,884 had been here before, these being largely the ones who had obtained a competence here and had utilized part of their savings to make trips to their old homes.

Italy furnished the largest proportion of the newcomers, that nation sending 221,696 of its population to the United States during the year. Next in point of numbers are the Hebrews, of whom an army of 125,000 arrived, most of these being refugees from Russia. Germany sent 71,916 of her people. The Magyars came next, with 42,000. The rest are classed under the head of miscellaneous.

The total footing shows an increase of 99,075 actual immigrants over the number of aliens who passed through Ellis island last year. The arriving horde brought, it is estimated, about $19,000,000. For purposes of comparison it may be interesting to note that a former official of the treasury department has recently made a computation by which he figures that Americans who visit Europe this year will expend there the enormous sum of $100,000,000. The comparison, of course, must be long drawn out, as the American tourist is one who usually goes abroad with all the consequence that wealth can give, while those who reach the United States in steerage quarters are those of the laboring class.

There were 7,877 deportations during the year, of whom 195 were excluded on the proved charge that they were criminals. There has been much talk of anarchists being refused admission, but the records do not show that any one has been barred because of this charge.

The year ended June 30 is the first of Harry Balfe's work as commissary contractor on Ellis island. Balfe has served on an average 6,000 meals a day for the last 365 days. Commissioner Watchorn especially commends Mr. Balfe on his ability to get up meals on short notice. On one occasion when a barge load of immigrants arrived at the island and were to be sent west immediately the contractor furnished them with 2,000 meals wrapped up ready to take five minutes after he got the order.

The figures of the commissary department give some interesting results. If all the pies eaten during the year were piled one above another they would form a column higher than the Flatiron building. The loaves of bread would build a tower overtopping the Park Row building. The oranges consumed, placed side by side, would reach from New York to Newark. The contractor fed in one year more persons than the total population of Michigan. In the report attention is called to numerous anonymous letters which had been sent to Washington and to newspapers of New York city, alleging that employees of the landing bureau were overworked. It is shown that the inspectors worked on an average seven hours a day.

Why Ena Preferred "Victoria."

Foreign court gossip says that the reason why the new Spanish queen did not choose to remain Ena, but chose Victoria as her name of state, is because the young princess' brothers, when her marriage was arranged, began by way of a joke to call her "Quinine, ah." As she possesses a sense of humor, she became prejudiced, it is said, against being "Quinine Ah" for state occasions and for this reason dropped the pretty name by which she has always been called and selected Victoria, a name which loyal subjects of Edward VII. still venerate, says the New York Press. There are others who maintain that she merely sought to remove from London editors the temptation to use a pun so labored as to approximate the lugubrious.

Meredith Quits Writing.

George Meredith, it is said, will write no more novels. Though both legs were fractured in an accident some months ago, he is, when his age is considered, making what seems to be surprising progress.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Testing Prudence

.....By M. J. PHILLIPS

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Berkeley Marshall leaned luxuriously back in the shady chair, hoisted his feet to the bed and blew a ring of smoke ceilingward from his cigar. "To recapitulate," he began, directing his remarks to the calendar which hung on the wall and from which stared back at him the face of a supposedly beautiful young woman with a fixed and sugary smile, "your left ear is confoundedly out of drawing. I beg your pardon, I'm not an artist. I'm a civil engineer—or will be next June. And that isn't what I started out to remark.

"To recapitulate, I have peddled maps over three states, and the net profits of these adventures are $531.62. I have a steady job during the college year waiting on table at three per and found. Furthermore, I have a dress suit and clothes and ties and things. Further yet, I have an invitation from my cousin, Torrence Marshall, to spend a week with him at Sylvan Cove, the swellest resort on this little old ocean. It is now Saturday night, Sept. 15, and college opens up the 25th.

"The question seems to be shall I go on peddling maps and accumulating more filthy lucre, which I may possibly need; shall I go home, which is 300 miles away; to college, which is 450, or to Sylvan Cove, which is under a hundred and where pretty young women, it is presumed, abound?"

In due parliamentary form the Sylvan Cove question was put and carried unanimously, whereupon the boy—he was little more—bowed gravely to the calendar lady and thanked her for her kindness in voting with him. Then he ran down the stairs of the country hotel to consult the time table, for he was in a hurry to be off.

Marshall found Sylvan Cove in the elaborate simplicity stage of summer resort development. Everything was costly, but very plain, for the Cove was inhabited each season mainly by wealthy people who had become accustomed to their money.

On the first day of his stay Marshall naively confided to his cousin that he believed Prudence Fairchild to be the prettiest girl at the Cove, whereupon Torrence grinned and replied, "Stung, are you?" On the second day he learned that she could swim like a seal and golf like a Scot. That evening, by virtue of four dances which she generously gave him at the pavilion party, his stock of knowledge was augmented by the fact that Miss Prudence danced like a fairy.

His approval of the tanned, red lipped and wholesome young woman deepened during a long sail the next morning, when he discovered that her taste in books and tennis rackets was identical with his own. When Torrence informed him later, however, that her father, Rufus Fairchild, was credited with more millions than there were letters to his name the young man experienced a novel and entirely unpleasant sinking of the heart.

His own financial situation did not trouble Marshall—in fact, he found humor in his poverty. Marshall's father had been rich until an industrial flurry had left him broken and penniless. Berkeley himself, a natural engineer and in love with the profession he had chosen, felt the prescient stir of genius within him, vague but real. His teachers predicted great things of him, and with the knowledge of his own powers and his burning desire to achieve, fame and wealth were merely around the next corner.

Yet the fact of Miss Fairchild's wealth depressed him. "I've almost monopolized her since I've been here," he told himself, "and she'll think it's the blooming money. I suppose half this bunch that's hanging around her would marry a Digger Indian for the old man's pile. I wish she were poor!" The latter aggrieved and sincere remark revealed to Marshall that he was dangerously near being in love.

A certain sensitive pride, for he had a morbid fear that his attitude might be misconstrued, kept Marshall out of the girl's presence most of the time thereafter. Maybe she understood, for the possession of much money often brings a woman bitter wisdom; maybe it was a feminine desire to repay him for his aloofness; at any rate, Miss Fairchild contrived to give Marshall a glance at parting, as he held her cool little hand, that thrilled his every pulse. It was like the song of a nightingale or the scent of June roses. And the memory moved him again and again that winter as he built theoretical bridges in the class room or delivered vegetable soup in the hotel dining room.

Now, a look such as that from a girl who is not a flirt dwells in her memory too. Miss Fairchild's cheeks were hot sometimes when she thought of it and of the answering glance of bewildered joy that flashed from Marshall's blue eyes. "He might take advantage of it," she said to herself in brief, delicious panic when the invitation of a chum, Nell Burrows, to come for the January hop of the seniors at Marshall's college reached her. But she went nevertheless.

The assurance with which he confiscated five of the dances on her card at the ball showed that Marshall remembered. They sat out two, which was delightful, but dangerous. There was little said, and the silence between them was intimate and significant.

Removed from the glamour of the lights and the music, from the half shielded promise of her eyes and the intoxication of her beauty, Marshall was not satisfied. "If she were only poor!" he repeated to himself. "How can she know that it's she I want and not the money? Suppose that she thinks I'm a fortune hunter? And if the money makes any difference with her, then she doesn't care for me. I wish I knew. If you only could give me a sign, sweetheart, that you had faith in my love"—

It was lunchtime, and Marshall was at his accustomed table in the hotel. His musings were broken by the opening of the door. Miss Fairchild and Miss Burrows came in. They were accompanied by Bronson and Carrick, wealthy frat men of his own class.

Out of the corner of his eye Marshall saw Miss Fairchild start a trifle when she recognized him. When the party had been seated two tables away by young Condon, another student waiter, the girl's back was toward him. He had given her no opportunity for a greeting.

For it had flashed over the young man that the sign, either of favor or of contempt for his poverty and his menial occupation, must be given. The girl would show whether her nature were gold or dross. If she were ashamed of him, if she left the room without a word, he resolved to tear the love he felt from his heart and trample it under foot.

Marshall never knew what he did before the crucial time came, the moment of the party's rising from the table after lunch, but no detail of what followed escaped him. He saw the amused lift of Bronson's eyebrows, the scowl on Carrick's forehead and Miss Burrows' undisguised interest as Prudence Fairchild, eyes softly shining, came back to where he stood.

"If the mountain will not go to Mohammed," she said smilingly, "then of course Mohammed must come to the mountain. And I mean to quarrel with you some time for turning your back when I came in. But I shan't scold now; I'm leaving for home tomorrow, and I wondered if I'll see you again."

"I will call tonight to say goodby," he replied eagerly, "and I have something important to say, if I may see you alone. I think I've been waiting all my life to say it."

Her glance thrilled him as it had that September day at the seashore.

"You may see me alone," she whispered.

The Florentine Epicure.

Your typical Florentine is epicurean to the toe tips. His enthusiasms and yearnings are quite other than those of the northerner. Give him 2 francs a day for life, and he will toil no more. He may be a marquis and seventh or eighth in direct descent, but he will be content to forego the assertion of his rank so he may thenceforward enjoy the priceless boon of leisure and independence. His leisure he will dissipate at the cafe with perhaps two three-halfpenny sweet fluids per diem, and you may study the effect of his independence in his courtly manners even though his hat be worn at the brim and his coat back be deplorably shiny. He is a pellucid brook, shallow as you please, yet engaging for his pellucidity. As he sits on the red velvet cushions and looks forth at the carriages and gowns of fashion in the Via Tornabuoni he shows no trace of envy on his open countenance. What, in effect, have these rich ones more than he save the ennui of modishness and the indigestion of high feeding? The monuments and blue skies of Florence, not to mention the glorious or stirring memories of its history, are rather more his than theirs.—Cornhill Magazine.

Disraeli's Retirement.

In 1876 Mr. Disraeli was raised by the queen to the peerage under the title of Lord Beaconsfield, and he left the house of commons before the news of his elevation to the house of lords had been made public. His withdrawal from the stage where he had played so long the leading part in a manner obviously devised to avoid any sort of ovation was in accordance with the dignity which characterized the remaining years of his life after the defeat of the Conservatives, when the general election of 1880, in consequence of the Midlothian campaign, had terminated his public career. No applicant for his opinions on any subject ever received a postal card from Lord Beaconsfield. No speech was ever made by him at railway stations. He died in 1881 as he had lived—alone, a stranger amid a strange people. After his death his memory became to English Conservatives an object of almost sentimental affection; to English Radicals it remained an object of never failing animosity. But to Englishmen of all politics, to Conservatives and Liberals alike, his life continues to be a constant puzzle, an unsolved enigma. —London Standard.

An African Sea Serpent Story.

Here is a sea serpent story from one of the great fresh water lakes of central Africa. The Globe Trotter of Nairobi, British East Africa, tells it: "According to natives on the shore and islands of Lake Victoria the real simon pure water python is a reality. Officers on board the Sibyl and the Winifred have time and again been unable to account for the unrest shown at times in the most tranquil waters. Sir Clement Hill in crossing the lake some years ago in a launch with one Macgregor, the engineer, saw this monster and described it as having a head resembling the hippopotamus, only three times broader, but much more flat and wedge shaped. The opinion of the natives regarding its length, etc., differs very much, but all agree that the reptile is amphibious and declare they have seen forty feet or more lying dormant on the bank, while the supposed tail, sixty or seventy feet from shore, created a commotion in the water resembling the wash of an ocean steamer."

THEY MET ON A YACHTING PARTY

[Original.]

During the summer of 1863 the little steamer Starlight steamed out of one of the inlets of Florida. She could not have taken her name from the night on which she sailed, for it was extremely murky. Indeed she could never have passed the Federal gunboats on a starlight night unchallenged, and it was necessary that she should do so, for she had on board Antoine Delabarre, a native of Louisiana, envoy of the Confederate government, on his way to France for the purpose of inducing Louis Napoleon to interfere in behalf of the newly established government. Delabarre, though a young man, had already distinguished himself in diplomacy.

The day before the Starlight was to sail a young woman who gave her name as Winifred Dove applied for passage. The application was a surprise to the captain, Cushon, who had supposed the intended sailing was a secret. After conferring with Mr. Delabarre he told the girl that she might go and, taking her to her stateroom, locked her in, that she might not further reveal what she knew. The next morning when out of sight of land she was released with a trumped up excuse for the treatment she had received. The Starlight had escaped without having been seen by any of Uncle Sam's watching fleet, the weather cleared and Captain Cushon pointed for Gibraltar. His course ran not far from the American coast, but far enough to be without the line of the blockading ships.

Miss Dove being the only woman aboard the Starlight and the men being uninteresting, Antoine Delabarre naturally turned to her for companionship. Whether or no the Starlight was well named, it appeared to all that Miss Dove was very well named. She was quiescence itself

He first sounded her patriotism for the Confederacy, but beyond confessing herself a secessionist she expressed little interest in the struggle. The young diplomat endeavored to fire her with more ardor. She listened to him demurely, but did not evince any interest in his remarks.

Miss Dove was a very poor sleeper. She would sit on deck at night with Mr. Delabarre till he could keep his eyes open no longer and remain there hours after he had sought his stateroom. During the day she would usually not appear till afternoon.

The Starlight flew the United States flag and, though she passed several merchantmen with the same ensign at the peak, was not molested. When night came on every light was "doused," and as she was painted gray she was not easily visible from a distance. Miss Dove asked Mr. Delabarre why this was done. He told her that the captain was a miser and wished to save oil. She seemed perfectly satisfied with this explanation, and her attendant remarked to himself that the stupidity of some women was very lovely. He asked her how she knew the ship was to sail for foreign parts, and she told him that she had supposed all ships were made to sail somewhere and usually to other countries. This childlike reply only increased his tender feelings for her.

At night only the officer of the deck, the helmsman and two sailors were on duty. Miss Dove was allowed on deck because she was a woman, a Confederate and very stupid. One night or, rather, one morning—it was 1 o'clock—Captain Cushon was on the bridge, a sailor aft and a sailor forward. Miss Dove was sitting on a steamer chair amidships. Suddenly the captain saw the flash of a light on his port bow. It was only for an instant, but it told him that a Yankee war craft was playing the same game as himself while looking for contraband ships. He ran aft and informed the men on duty of the danger and Miss Dove as well, telling them to keep perfect silence. To the helmsman he gave an order to sheer off. Then he ran forward to the bridge.

He was congratulating himself on the certainty of an escape when he heard a "s-h-h-h-ing" sound amidships on his own vessel and, turning, saw a rocket mounting skyward.

There was a terrible commotion on the Starlight. Mr. Delabarre rushed on deck in his nightshirt, and the captain, who was so beside himself with wrath that he could not speak, pointed to Miss Dove. One of the men informed the diplomat that she had fired a rocket and a Yankee gunboat was coming down on them. Another took the girl up and was about to throw her overboard when Delabarre stopped him. The black hull of a man-of-war appeared close at hand, followed by a boom and a shot across the Starlight's bows. Then a boat left the warship, and in a few minutes an officer was climbing up the captured vessel's side. He looked very much puzzled, but determined to know what no lights and a rocket meant. He was still more astonished when Miss Dove darted to him, sought refuge within his arms and told him that a Confederate envoy was on board.

A prize crew was put on board the Starlight, and she was taken to Fortress Monroe. On the way Miss Dove threw off her stupidity and appeared as a fascinating woman, making it her chief business to comfort the much mortified and downcast diplomat. From Old Point the party were escorted by United States marines to Washington.

The secret history of this folling of an important diplomatic Confederate move is buried in the state department, consequently no one ever learned where Delabarre got his wife. He gave out that he had met her on a yachting party.

WINIFRED ROBERTS.

White Enamel Ornaments Popular.

With the warm weather a new note in jewelry adornments has been struck, says the New York Press. A girl in Lenox has made her rivals grit their teeth by her wearing ornaments of white enamel with her white gowns. One day recently she wore a white dress, white shoes and a hat with white peacock feathers. Instead of showing emeralds or sapphires, which are said to give a fine finishing touch to white costumes, she had a white enamel belt buckle, ditto brooch, ditto parasol handle and even a white enamel chatelaine watch.

SAFETY FOR WORKERS

Exhibition to Be Held of Life Guarding Devices.

COMMITTEE OF WOMEN TO HELP

American Institute of Social Service to Show at New York What Is Being Done to Make the Workingman's Lot Easier and Less Dangerous—Similar Movements In Other Countries.

Latest of the expositions of the best devices for safeguarding the lives and limbs of workmen and preventing accidents under the ordinary conditions of life and labor to which the public is exposed is that planned by the American Institute of Social Service, to be held at the Museum of Natural History in New York from Jan. 28 to Feb. 9 next year. Several others are scheduled to take place at various cities on the continent during the year, says the New York Post. The American exposition is to consist of machines of actual or reduced size in operation or photographs, and in addition to this there will be a section of industrial hygiene, including exhibits of the several movements for improved housing and the prevention of tuberculosis. As far as possible this section will be comparative in exhibiting the best illustrations of English and European methods.

Although the proposed exposition will be purely temporary, it is regarded as preparatory to a permanent collection of safety devices, because it is believed that the time has come for the establishment of an American museum of security similar to the ones found all over Europe, especially in Germany. With this end in view the institute has been collecting photographs, specialized reports, documents and publications, showing the entire range of industrial betterment movements.

Among the honorary officers on the board of management are Grover Cleveland, Governor Higgins, Governor Stone of New Jersey, C. P. Neill of the department of labor, Governor Guild of Massachusetts, Governor Roberts of Connecticut, T. P. Sherman, labor commissioner of New York, and H. C. Bumpus, director of the Museum of Natural History. A committee of women has been formed to aid the work. The west hall of the museum has been loaned for the exposition, but it is thought that the number of exhibits will require more space.

Promises of exhibits and requests for space have already been received from many firms and corporations, and the indications are that the space assured will be taxed to the utmost to hold everything. There will be all manner of exhibits, from derricks with automobile stops which prevent the cranks from revolving, to the injury of the workmen, to fireproof starch and models and pictures of sanitary houses. A feature that will receive special attention will be ways to prevent intoxication, treated strictly from an economic standpoint—that is, on the basis of its injury to the community as destroying the working ability of its victims, not as to its deterrent effect on their moral condition.

It may be noted that a request has been received from the Institute of Social Service of Denmark for a loan of some of the exhibits at the New York exposition for use at an exposition which it will hold next summer.

The third Bavarian Exposition of Jubilee, Industry, Trade and Art, to be held at Nuremberg this year, will devote probably 15 per cent of its floor space to safety devices, many of which will be brought from the Munich Museum of Security. The arrangement of the exhibits, somewhat on the order to be followed at the exposition at the Museum of Natural History, is as follows:

Section 1, models, photographs and drawings of scaffolding, as well as the personal equipment of workers in building trades; 2, is allotted to the Bavarian Inspectors' association. Here will be shown protective devices for boilers, water gauges, signal apparatus, boiler and pipe valves; also protective devices for electrical machinery, showing its actual use on acetylene apparatus, by models, photographs and drawings; 3, protective devices for motors and power transmitters, devices for turning on power and shutting it off, belt connection, couplings, etc.; 4, fire protection and the prevention of explosions; 5, first aid to the injured; 6, mining and quarries, devices in use on stone crushing machinery, etc.; storing of explosives; 7, metal industry, safety devices for various metal working machinery; 8, textile industry, safety devices for looms, carding, etc.; 9, leather and paper industry, safety devices for paper cutting, stamping and molding machinery; 10, safety appliances for elevators and hoisting apparatus models; 11, food products, safety appliances for kneading machines, rollers and cutters; 12, personal equipment of workingmen, protective spectacles, respirators, suits, etc; 13, workingmen's dwellings; 14 and 15, housing, models, plans, photographs; 16, ventilation; 17, models, photographs and plans of toilets, dressing and living rooms, baths, etc.; 18, cooking, demonstration in heating food, models, plans, photographs; 19, other social betterment institutions, reports of labor departments, industrial arbitration courts of Bavaria; 20, agricultural machinery, safety appliances on same demonstrated by models; 22, models, photographs and plans of workingmen's industrial betterment institutions of all kinds.

DRINK WHEN YOU EAT

TAKE AS MUCH WATER AS YOU WANT WITH YOUR MEALS.

It Is Excellent For the Digestion, It Is Claimed, as Neither Gastric Juice Nor Pepsin Work Properly Unless Largely Diluted With Water.

How much water should we drink and when should we drink it are questions so simple that at first sight their discussion seems superfluous. One would naturally answer, "Drink all the water you wish when you are thirsty," but authorities say, "Drink more than you wish when you are not thirsty," for they recommend that a gallon or so be drunk between meals, which is more water than we need and the very time the system least demands it. Usually we experience thirst during or directly after eating.

Inasmuch as 87 per cent of the whole body is water, which is, of course, being used up every moment, there is no question that we should drink of this element copiously, but it is a serious question whether we should refrain from water at meals—the time we particularly desire it.

There is a class of persons, ever growing more numerous, that believes that whatever is is wrong. For the natural and simple they would substitute the artificial and complicated. To drink water while or directly after eating is a natural instinct. Give a dog his dinner, putting a bowl of water near it, and observe that he will first eat all he can and then immediately drink. Wild animals look for a stream after feeding. Cage birds will stop pecking at seed to peck at water. Children have a perpetual thirst, and I have seen babies that, unlike young Oliver, have refused to eat more when denied water after every few mouthfuls.

It is especially important that babies be given what water they wish and at the time they wish it, which is usually at table.

The thinner food is the more easily and thoroughly is it digested; in fact, it cannot be digested until it has been made liquid by the gastric and intestinal juices. Indigestion is caused often by food that has not been sufficiently moistened by the digestive secretions.

There are sound physiological reasons for our craving water with meals. Water is the solvent that constitutes 95 per cent of the gastric juice. Now, when one eats a hearty meal and does not drink, the amount of water in the stomach is not sufficient thoroughly to moisten the great quantity of food, and this makes digestion difficult. On the other hand, when enough water is ingested with the food the latter is well moistened and broken up, the digestible particles being then readily acted on by the gastric juice and afterward absorbed. Again, when the partially digested food (chyme) passes into the intestines it is most important that it be very moist, particularly as water is constantly absorbed from the chyle in the large intestine. Bad cases of constipation are caused by dry chyle remaining in the intestines, where it sets up an inflammation that sometimes proves fatal, dry faeces, of course, resisting peristaltic action. The excrement of persons suffering from constipation is always dry and hard and is a potent cause of appendicitis.

The idea that water drinking at meals unduly dilutes the gastric juice is nonsensical, water being not so palatable that one is apt to drink more than his digestive functions require. As a matter of fact water generally facilitates the digestion of albuminous substances. In this connection Dr. A. Jacobi in his work on "Infant Diet," page 67, says:

"In experiments upon digestion of albumen with gastric juice obtained from the stomach of animals it was noticed that after a certain time the process began to slacken, but was renewed merely by the addition of water. The gastric juice became saturated with the substance it had dissolved and ceased to act upon what remained until it had been diluted. In the living stomach this dilution is of even greater importance, for it permits of the immediate absorption of the substances soluble in water and which do not require the specific action of the gastric juice." Neither the gastric juice nor pepsin has any true digestive action unless they be largely diluted with water.

It goes without saying that it is not the food that is ingested, but that which is digested, that does good, and this principle holds good with water, which is practically a food. Now, when one resists the perfectly natural desire to drink while eating he may be not thirsty several hours afterward, but he is advised nevertheless to force himself to drink at that time. But if he drinks then, the water, having no food to mix with it, will go through him, as it were—that is, it will do no good.

The importance of water to the human economy may be inferred from the various purposes it subserves. First, it softens and dissolves solid foods, thus facilitating their mastication and digestion; second, it maintains a due bulk of blood and the structures of the body; third, it keeps substances in solution or suspension while moving in the body; fourth, it supplies elements in the body's chemical changes; fifth, it makes easy the elimination of waste material; sixth, it discharges superfluous heat by transpiration through the skin and by emission through other outlets, and, seventh, it supplies in a convenient form heat to or abstracts heat from the body. Some of these functions are performed by water in its liquid state and others in a state of vapor.

Have you indigestion? Try water instead of drugs with your food.—G. Elliot Flint in New York World.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

Another Awful Outrage.

"Harry," said his wife, "this is awful! Look at this morning's paper! It says you are a scoundrel. It says in plain print that you made your fortune by corrupting other men. Look here! You are accused of bribing purchasing agents to buy your goods when they were inferior to others offered at the same price. This is terrible! You must make them retract at once. Editors can be sent to jail for criminal libel, can't they? If it isn't criminal libel to print stuff about a respectable business man that shows him to be no better than a common thief and blackleg, I don't know what it is. Here—look at this! It says you allowed the county commissioners large sums of money for giving you contracts to furnish public institutions with supplies at exorbitant prices. Oh, dear, is nobody's reputation safe? You must, in justice to society, take immediate steps to have these scandal mongers, these detestable muck rakers, punished. You owe it to yourself and to your family and to the public to make"—

"Yes, yes, my dear, I know it. It's an outrage—a damnable outrage! I shall take immediate steps in the matter. I'll go at once to my lawyer and instruct him to—to find out, if possible, how much evidence they have."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Natural Supposition.

"Ah, yes," said Senator Sumgg as he interlaced his claws in a self satisfied way in front of his corposity, "I got my start in life by clerking in a humble grocery store at a salary of $3 a week and managed to save money on that."

"But," replied the astute reporter, "that, of course, was before the cash registers were invented."—Puck.

Absolute Worthlessness.

The Clam Peddler—What kind of a feller is't that your niece married, Mrs. Tubman?

The Widow—Tell you what's a solemn fact, Mr. Shelly—in confidence, of course. He's so utterly no account that I don't believe she could raffle him off at a church fair!—Watson's Magazine.

Not Always Deaf.

"I have frequently tried to persuade Guzzler to stop drinking, but he is deaf to entreaties."

"Well, I've noticed he is never deaf to a treat."—Philadelphia Press.

The Wise Physician.

"Do you always eat what your doctor advises you not to eat?"

"Always. But I have a growing suspicion."

"What's that?"

"I believe he advises me not to eat the things he really wants me to eat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Perfection.

Briggs—You call on the Dimpletons very often. What sort of children have they?

Griggs—Perfect! Best in the world.

"Tell me about them. What are they like?"

"Oh, I've never seen them!"—Brooklyn Life.

Genius.

"John's home from college?"

"Oh, yes."

"What's he goin' to do now?"

"Well, 'twixt you an' me, I think he's just about decided to loaf around an' be one o' these geniuses that nobody can understand."—Atlanta Constitution.

Harmonious System.

"My husband selects all my hats for me," she said.

"Oh, does he? He certainly has good taste," observed the other woman.

"But, after he selects the ones he thinks I should wear I exchange them for the ones I want."—Judge.

Another Holdup.

Hobo Hank—Say, mister, I found de dorg dat your wife is advertisin' a reward uv $2 fer.

Mr. Enpeck—You did, eh?

Hobo Hank—Yes, and if your house don't gimme $5 I'll take it back to her. See?—Columbus Dispatch.

Encouraging.

"No, doctor," the patient began, "I don't feel well at all, although I eat and sleep very well and"—

"Oh," interrupted Dr. Quack confidently, "I'll stop all that in short order."—Bohemian Magazine.

How He Knew.

"You ought to study law."

"Why, man, can you have forgotten that I am a member of the bar and that I tried a case for you last year?"

"No, I haven't. That's what I had in mind."—Chicago News.

Maudie Again.

Maud Muller on a summer's day
Raked the meadow sweet with hay.
Red was her nose—also her eyes;
It wasn't Maud for a beauty's prize.
And why? Did something grieve her?
Well, rather—Maudie had hay fever!
—Detroit Tribune.

SUMMER CARE OF PIANOS.

How to Keep Out Dust, Moths and Dampness.

Few people realize the amount of care and attention that a piano needs in the summer time, says the Boston Traveler. In closing a house for the summer it is often considered unnecessary to do more than shut down the top of the piano, without taking any precaution against dust, moths and dampness. Then people wonder why it sounds muffled and out of tune in the fall. In closing a piano for any length of time it should be thoroughly dusted inside as well as out. With a soft brush every particle of dust should be carefully removed from the strings and felts and other interior portions of the mechanism.

For the benefit of the moths fill a small muslin bag with gum camphor and hang it inside the case if it is an upright piano or lay it underneath the strings if it is a grand. The keys should be covered with several layers of white tissue paper not only to keep out dust, but to prevent the ivory from becoming yellow. As an extra precaution newspapers should be placed over the strings and the piano completely covered, if possible, with a rubber spread having a flannel lining. If a piano is to be used all summer, quite as much care is necessary. It should be always kept closed except when actually in use. When there has been a succession of damp, muggy days, advantage should be taken of the first sunny days and the piano left open, with the strings exposed, so that it may thoroughly dry out, for dampness makes the keys stick, muffles the tone and is the cause of other ailments to which a piano is liable.

How to Cure Ivy Poisoning.

This is the season when the person who takes wood rambles is very likely to suffer for days thereafter with swollen wrists and itching hands, sometimes suffering real agony, from ivy poison, says Field and Stream. Poison oak and ivy are much like the copperhead snakes in the hills in that both seem to try hard to torture human beings with their poison and will do so if they come too close, especially in the spring. A physician once told us that there was nothing that would cure ivy poisoning quickly, but that doctoring it and letting it alone took about equal time, so he advised washing the parts affected quite often and letting it take its course. Now, the cure consists in a very simple adherence to two things—preventing the spreading of the poison and drying it up quickly. Its spread can only be prevented by washing frequently with hot water, its cure by anointing the affected parts with tincture grindella, procurable in any drug store, as soon as the skin has been dried. Every camp outfit should contain a four ounce bottle of grindella. Its cure is very rapid, and it soon stops the almost unbearable itching by which ivy poison is first noticed. This remedy is a very old one, but it is not known as well as it should be.

How to Avoid Headaches.

It is generally thought that people suffer from headaches owing to indigestion or some similar cause, but they often proceed from a totally different source—fatigue of the muscles of the neck—says the New York Journal. People rarely exercise these muscles unless compelled to; hence they are weak and easily fatigued. But if given a little work regularly many a headache might be avoided. The best way to exercise them is to stand with the shoulders against a wall, keeping the body motionless; then move the head backward and forward, first to one side, then to the other, simply by the action of the muscles of the neck. The muscles will feel stiff at first, but exercise two or three minutes a day, and that feeling will pass off. The end gained is well worth the trouble, and the exercise also gives the head a better poise and beautifies the neck.

How to Slice Pineapples Properly.

The toughness of pineapples, says a writer in the National Magazine, is almost entirely eliminated by slicing the fruit up and down from stem to blossom end instead of through the core, as is usually done. Thrust a fork into the blossom end to hold the pineapple steady and slice until you come to the hard, pithy core, which can then be discarded. The trick was taught me by an old pineapple grower and makes all the difference in the world in the tenderness of the fruit, which is usually hard and chippy when sliced with instead of against the grain.

How to Enlarge a Piazza.

In altering a piazza an improvement may be made upon the old, long, narrow one by making a wide, hexagonal shaped porch at the entrance door, says the Boston Herald. The steps will occupy one of the sides, an oblong table may be placed at another, a porch settle at another and a willow swinging seat at another. This arrangement will leave good space in the center for a square rug and little nooks for single chairs, plants and stands.

How to Clean Burned Dishes.

Baking dishes that become burned in the oven and plates and platters that become blackened with food scorched upon them should not go through the tedious process of scraping. Simply put a little water and ashes in the dish and let it become warm, and the burned and discolored portions may be easily cleaned without injuring the dish.

How to Mend Men's Gloves.

Men's gloves are exceptions to the rule of mending with cotton. They are heavier, as a rule, and almost invariably stitched with silk, which should be used for the necessary mending, so as to show as little difference between old and new parts as possible.

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THE JAMESTOWN FAIR

What the Government Will Do For Virginia Exposition.

APPROPRIATION OF $1,350,000 MADE

Generous Sum to Be Used In Celebrating First Landing of English Speaking Colonists at Jamestown. Character of the Proposed Federal Exhibit—Hopes of Promoters of the Enterprise.

In the flow of talk following an adjournment of congress that this is a "billion dollar country" opportunity is given for making a sharp contrast in the appropriation of $1,350,000 for the commemoration of the first landing of English speaking colonists at Jamestown, Vt., in 1907, says the New York Post's Washington correspondent. Such a sturdy and growing opposition to the financial participation of the government in centennials of all sorts has been manifested that it is more than likely that any other kind of an exposition would have failed at this time to obtain federal assistance. But the patriotic and sentimental arguments adduced that a country which has scored such prosperity ought not to be unmindful of small beginnings three centuries ago brought into line sufficient support to obtain the large appropriation necessary to undertake the contemplated celebration.

Within a few days an inspection of the site for the exposition will be made by Assistant Secretary Edwards of the treasury department and J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the department, and they will report their recommendations to the commission created by congress to supervise the exposition work. This commission consists of Secretaries Shaw, Taft and Bonaparte, who will have duties not only collectively, but individually as heads of departments making exhibits.

Congress has specifically authorized exhibits from the life saving, revenue cutter and lighthouse services, the bureau of fisheries, the industries of Porto Rico and the army and navy. Articles and materials of a historic nature serving to impart information as to American colonial and national history will be loaned from the collections of the Smithsonian institution, the National museum and the library of congress. Following up those illustrations of the science of government as it has been practiced here in the last three centuries will be an exhibit showing the present day resources and international relations of the United States and the other governments forming the bureau of American republics. As the idea of those who have planned this commemorative fair is to indicate all the historical steps by which the twentieth century republic was evolved out of the seventeenth century wilderness, these exhibits have been cited merely as the framework of the story, and authority has been conferred upon the president to designate any other additional materials and exhibits as he may deem appropriate.

On the coming inspection of Jamestown island Secretary Edwards and Architect Taylor will plot the ground for the five buildings which the commission is authorized to construct as the government's contribution. Because of the proximity to the sea one of the principal buildings will be for the exhibit of the United States life saving service. Another will be the fisheries building, which will include an aquarium. The attendance of representatives of foreign navies has suggested the erection of a building intended as a place of rendezvous for the commissioned naval and army officers participating in the celebration and a similar building of larger dimensions for the enlisted men of our own army and navy and of their fellows from foreign navies and armies.

The fifth building will be one of particular interest to the south, as it will house an exhibit tracing the development of the negro race in the United States. A reasonable proportion of the $100,000 contributed exclusively for this purpose by the federal government will be expended on the building proper and the remainder used for such objects as may be approved by the commission and a private concern known as the "Negro Development and Exposition Company of the U. S. A."

In harmony with the surroundings and the purposes which the exposition has been formed to commemorate, the government buildings will be designed as far as practicable in the colonial style. To erect these buildings Architect Taylor has been allotted $70,000 exclusive of the $100,000 for the negro exhibit, and this appropriation is to cover all expenses incident to the preparation of the surrounding grounds and approaches and the installation and operation of lighting plants.

Jamestown island is not so fortunate as to possess a rock bound coast with deep water running close to shore. Perhaps if it had been so favored by nature it would never have been selected by the first English speaking colonists as a hospitable spot for their debarkation. The nature of the shore is even made a matter of official record in the appropriation bill. In subscribing $400,000 for the erection of two piers extending from the exposition grounds into the waters of Hampton Roads it is explained that such construction is necessary "to the end that free and ready communication between the ships and the shore may be had and in order to furnish ample and safe harbor for the small craft necessary to convey the soldiers and the exposition visitors from the grounds to the fleet.

The government will not undertake to send an engineering corps there to take soundings, but requires the exposition company to provide plans for the piers, with towers at the ocean end. It is intended if practicable to utilize the space in one tower for a working exhibit of the lighthouse service and to install in the opposite tower a wireless telegraph service of like utility. Connecting the two towers will be a single high span arch, which will be emblematical of the gateway to the new world which the colonists reached 300 years ago. The harbor thus inclosed will be dredged to a depth sufficient to accommodate excursion boats of ten feet draft. The exposition company obligates itself to operate and maintain this harbor of refuge and illuminate it as well entirely at its own expense. The use of the harbor free of any cost is to be accorded to craft attached to any naval vessel of this or any foreign country.

While the government is doing all this for Virginia primarily and for the rest of the country only in the general patriotic sense, it has taken ample steps to insure full activity on the part of the promoters of the exposition before they can obtain the federal funds appropriated. As a condition of the gift of $250,000 to the exposition company outright there is the proviso that its payment shall await the production of evidence satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury that the company has expended $500,000 in the development of the enterprise. In deference to conservative public opinion and as a condition precedent to the payment of this money the company agrees to keep the exposition closed on Sunday.

This review indicates the principal features of the government's participation in the exposition under the law which became effective a few days ago. The large appropriation is a tremendous "lift" for the enterprise, but the energetic promoters of the plan hope to match it in the extent and diversity of the commercial and industrial exhibits, both of American and international sort. There is some difference of opinion among business men as to the real value of exhibits at commemorative expositions. Visitors are apt to overlook a pure food demonstration unless a free lunch is being served and go about the work of "doing" the show in the time honored and conscientious sightseeing manner.

Foreign governments were sounded by Harry St. George Tucker before he became president of the exposition in succession to the late General Fitz-Hugh Lee, and favorable responses were received from many of them. Having made such a start in arousing international interest and having followed this up in the more material success of getting nearly a million and a half dollars from congress, the promoters of the Jamestown tercentenary have entered upon the last year of preparation very auspiciously.

The exposition is to open on May 27, 1907. Although little more than ten months remain for the realization of the project, as usual no apprehension is felt on the score of possible delay. As soon as Secretary Edwards and Architect Taylor return from their tour of inspection the latter will put his draftsman to work, and the plans will be evolved.

BOLL WEEVIL'S ENDURANCE.

One Had Gone Two Whole Months Without Food.

Experiments with the boll weevil that show the promptness with which the pest adapts itself to climatic conditions are being conducted by the crop pest commission in the weevil cages near Keatchie, La., says a special dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., to the Chicago Inter Ocean. Some of the weevils have been marked and those that were known not to live long in Texas without food have gone several months.

The crop pest commission now has in one of the cages a weevil that has gone as long as two months without a thing to eat. The experiments at Keatchie are being conducted with great success. These are the first experiments ever conducted with the boll weevil, and gratifying success has so far attended the results.

Data of great value to entomologists that will be of supreme importance in fighting the weevil have already been secured, and the experiments have only begun. They will be carried forward under the direction of William Newell, entomologist of the crop pest commission, until the close of the cotton season.

Seaweed Sunshades on the Sands.

If they cannot be naiads, at least society girls may take a hint from those bathing beauties as the poets describe them. The Parisian beauty of 1906 has a parasol of seaweed. So far Fifth avenue, in New York, has not seen this new accessory to the summer toilet, but we may be sure it will cross the ocean, says the New York Press. Pale coral pink weed is interspersed with tawny shaded specimens and others of emerald hue. Placed upon a sunshade of pastel green cloth the weed is covered with a layer of gauze, which prevents the seaweed becoming dislodged. This idea was brought out by a Frenchwoman once a leading light in the social world, but who dropped out of sight. It was predicted she wouldn't keep out of the race long, and her seaweed parasol goes to show she is seeking the center of the stage again.

Kind to a Courting Man.

Porter J. Barnes, a grain merchant of Richwood, was married the other night to Mrs. Josephine Thompson of Peoria, says a Marysville (O.) correspondent of the Cleveland Leader. Mr. Barnes recently persuaded the Erie railroad to stop its midnight fast train at Peoria in order that he might return home after a visit to Mrs. Thompson.

Fifteen cents invested in harness repairs will often prevent a five dollar runaway or perhaps a broken neck.

Bulldogs and six shooters are on about a par when it comes to finding a place for them in the home. Both are nasty, ugly propositions and as a general thing prove to be "loaded."

Now that the cabbage worm craze has subsided the vegetarian can read the reports of packing house investigators with a keen sense of enjoyment and a realization that the joke is on the other fellow.

In the building of the silo it is well to see to it that the structure is well braced with a view to wind resistance, as one located near the home of the writer was blown down lately during the progress of a heavy thunder and wind storm.

The prize of $1,000 is still hanging up for the orchardist of the northwest who can develop an apple that will keep through the winter and possess a quality equal to the Wealthy. While many are at work there is no assurance that the end sought will be attained.

A supply of machine oil will sometimes save wear and tear on human nerves as well as the gearing of a windmill. One of these we know produces a weird sound that in the dead of a still night is calculated to people the hearer's imagination with wraiths, spooks and others of the hobgoblin fraternity.

On many of the large wheat farms of the northwest steam and gasoline traction engines have almost entirely replaced the horse in plowing, harvesting and thrashing operations. Engines of the latter type, because they make possible a dispensing with water and fuel wagons, are particularly adapted to conditions prevailing in the territory referred to.

One of the most serious drought conditions to be reported for several years has prevailed in northeast Kansas and southeast Nebraska for more than a month past. Reports coming from the affected district state that the strawberry crop has been ruined and oats are a practical failure. Corn sprouted poorly and is in a critical condition, while vegetable gardens are fast drying up. There is a possibility that there will be a reversing of weather conditions to the droughty period of six and eight years ago.

We know of a number of men who have been utterly indifferent to the practical advantages of tiling as a means of reclaiming wet pieces of land who have had their eyes opened and the lesson brought home by the rapid drying up of soils adjacent to tiling laid with a view to draining water from the family cellar. This much of an object lesson is usually sufficient. One of the men belonging to the class mentioned is this year raising a bumper crop of corn on just such a piece of low land, as these low tracts almost always possess a superabundant fertility and require but the draining off of surplus water to yield bountifully.

The seventeen year locust, whose periodical appearances are closely watched by the specialists of the agricultural department, will appear this year, according to a bulletin recently issued by the government, in northern Illinois, portions of Maryland and several other adjacent southern states. Information regarding the appearance of the insects in any portion of the country is desired by the bureau at Washington, with a view to keeping the closest possible track of them. While there has been comparatively slight damage from this pest in recent years, the government wishes to keep as well posted touching the time and place of their periodic appearance as possible, with a view to being prepared for them should the damage from them give promise of being considerable.

It does not serve to lessen the regret a whit that the little one in the home is bitten by the pet family dog rather than by the tramp cur that happens to stroll past the place. Recently there have come to our notice two cases of this kind. In the one a little two-year-old was killed outright by a pet bulldog that had been angered by boys in the neighborhood, its jaws having to be pried open before the grip of the animal's teeth could be freed from the little one's throat. In the second instance a large Dane attacked a little child of about the same age, a son of the owner, and nearly killed him before it was clubbed off. There may be cases where a watchdog is a necessity, but they are getting scarcer every day. Since it is the bark of a dog that is the important thing, a pug or terrier will answer this purpose in most cases, and should they attack the children in the home they would not mangle them quite so badly.

A water pan placed on the lawn will be largely patronized as well as highly appreciated by the birds that nest about your home.

The tame pigeon is one of the most profitless propositions on the farm. Its use as pot pie timber seldom serving to pay for its keep.

Satisfaction and misery are all too often associated with a consciousness that a fellow is better off or less favorably situated than his neighbors.

One's real age is often more accurately indicated by the way he feels than by the color of his hair. The mile post index is an unsatisfactory one.

The condition of a fellow's bank account is often quite accurately indicated by the manner in which he cultivates his corn and the care he gives his home premises.

Every man who is occupied in mental work owes it to himself to take at least an hour of vigorous exercise or manual labor every day. This will serve to keep him up to tone and will prevent his strings from snapping or rusting.

In the matter of raising a corn crop soils are much like men in the work which is assigned them, a soil of moderate or rather low fertility giving better results when there are two rather than when there are three or four stalks in the hill.

For the gardener or farmer a protracted dry spell simply means the giving of a greater measure of time and care to cultivation, as a loose and mellow condition of soil will quite largely overcome all but the most extreme drought effects.

The arrangements of the home yard and buildings should be such that the odor of the flower beds will reach the passerby before that from the pigpen. While the Poland China can't be beat as a mortgage lifter or money raiser, his place is out behind the barn.

Luther Burbank, who has justly earned the cognomen "Wizard" by reason of the marvelous creations of his genius in horticultural lines, has this year planted 4,000 varieties of potatoes with a view to developing a type which shall be more prolific than any yet known as well as uniform in size and proof against disease.

There is little excuse, except it be downright physical inability, for any family which has access to a piece of ground if they do not raise therefrom during the summer a supply of vegetables sufficient to carry them through the winter. Poverty and destitution both as regards food and raiment are often but other names for downright shiftlessness and laziness. Touching the rewards she bestows Dame Nature quite closely follows the adage, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat."

A granger taking a whirl on the board of trade stands about the same chance of winning out that the fellow does who bucks the wheel of fortune at the county fair, the prospect being good in either case that the one who indulges will get skinned. The first institution is maintained for the purpose of picking the lambs, the second for taking in the suckers, neither being operated for benevolent purposes. There are nine chances to one that if a fellow makes good on a corn deal he will get caught short on pork. Raising hogs for market is therefore a better proposition all around than speculating with the carcass or byproducts on 'change.

An even casual observation of plant life reveals a wonderful adaptation of the plant to its condition and a degree of intelligence difficult to understand in so low a form of life. While we readily note the fact, it is not so easy to explain why the apple tree puts forth a supreme effort to produce fruit when marked for death by some of its numerous enemies, why the sunflower keeps its bright face toward the sun throughout the course of his journey from the east unto the west, and so throughout the whole realm of nature the same instinctive intelligence is shown, revealing not so much conscious manifestation on the part of the creature in plant or animal realm as the marvelous intelligence and oversight of an all wise and all powerful Creator.

The largest authenticated yield of corn so far as has come under our notice is that reported by a central Iowa farmer who last year raised 147 bushels on one acre of ground. In addition to manuring the land heavily, he put it in the best of tilth before planting. He used a planter which placed the rows three feet and eight inches apart and a drill which planted the kernels six inches apart in the row. After he had gone over the field in the ordinary way he went over it again, straddling the rows. This made the rows twenty-two inches apart. Aside from the harrowing which was given the field before the corn came up the only tool used was a single horse two shovel cultivator. The crop was laid by June 15. When he husked the crop he surprised himself as well as his neighbors. The extraordinary yield obtained was the result of planting the very best and thoroughly tested seed, rich and forcing soil and careful cultivation. There is reason to believe that this yield could only be got from the richest and best soil, as the chances are three to one that a less fertile soil, planted with just as good seed and given exactly the same tillage would not have produced nubbins enough to pay for going over the field.

WHAT FOREST TREES TO PLANT.

A reader of these notes residing in the northern part of the writer's home state writes an interesting letter in which he takes exception to a recent article which appeared in this department in which the soft maple was recommended as the most practical tree to plant with a view to securing a grove that would make a quick growth and insure a supply of fuel of fairly good quality. For the purpose named we see no reason for revising the recommendation as made. Assuming a different ultimate object in the planting of a grove, which our correspondent does, we agree quite fully with him in his suggestions. His view in regard to tree planting is that, barring shade trees, no tree should be planted which will not ultimately produce a saw log, this because of the increasing scarcity of timber and consequent increase in price. For this reason he holds that every farmer should prepare for the future and take precautions which will insure him a supply of lumber at the end of a period of twenty-five or thirty years. For this purpose he thinks no tree will compare with the cottonwood, which under favorable conditions will make a growth of three-fourths of an inch in diameter annually. In thirty years' time this would give a tree large enough so that it could be sawed into material especially adapted for the inside of barn buildings. He recommends planting the inside rows with black walnut, a few rows on either side with cottonwoods, with European larch on the outside. In his own words: "All are moderately fast growers. In twenty years' time the larches would be ready to sell for telephone poles, in thirty years the cottonwoods would be valuable for the purposes above mentioned, and at any period later the walnuts would be rapidly increasing in value. They should all be planted thick enough so that they would grow tall and the lower branches fall off and be trimmed to a height of twenty or thirty feet, gradually thinning out as necessity required." In case the farmer has a grove our friend recommends planting walnuts in all vacant places, which in time would give a desirable walnut grove, a suggestion that is timely. For the man who is willing to wait the length of time necessary the plan our correspondent suggests is admirable and his suggestion as to the varieties of trees desirable for planting excellent, but we fear for the average farmer it requires too high a type of horticultural faith, which, while commendable, is of rare occurrence, but which perhaps for that reason needs every possible encouragement. For the man who has faith and is willing to wait the plan of tree planting suggested is first rate; for the one who feels he cannot wait so long and does not have in view a lumber supply the soft maple grove will be found a very satisfactory substitute.

A NEW INTEREST IN PEAT.

With a rapid stripping of the great forest areas of the north and west to supply the enormous lumber trade of the country and a somewhat slower yet just as sure consumption of the hard wood and coal supplies of the central and western states for use as fuel, attention is now being directed to the vast yet untouched deposits of peat to be found in the north central states. According to the state geological survey, northern Iowa and southern Minnesota alone contain in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 tons of peat, much of it due to drier seasons and drainage systems, being in a partially dry condition. The deposit of peat, which is nothing but the accumulation of the decayed vegetable matter of generations past, covers hundreds of acres and varies from four to ten feet in thickness. Plans are already on foot for the establishment of plants which will press and dry the peat and put it on the market. Those who have tested the fuel qualities of peat state that it is superior to the best hard wood and is surpassed by coal only in the respect that it contains somewhat more carbon. Peat is far superior to coal in that it contains no sulphur, makes little smoke and no soot or clinkers. It makes a fine white ash, giving a fire that is very hot or mild, as occasion requires. Provided it can be put in convenient shape and placed on the market at a reasonable price, which seems entirely likely, the demand for this new fuel is bound to be enormous.

GOVERNMENT MEAT INSPECTION.

There has not been an agitation affecting agricultural interests in years that comes home to the farmer more closely than that involved in the discussion of a government inspection of the animals and meat handled by the packing plants of the country. While the least possible agitation of the matter and a superficial and slipshod disposition of the same would seem at first thought to be favorable to the business interests involved, yet in the long run and from the broad point of view that settlement of the matter can only prove of lasting benefit which is complete, exhaustive and goes to the bottom of things, this being particularly true because the public mind is just as much in need of definite assurance of the purity of its food supplies as its physical appetite is in need of satisfaction.

PRIZES FOR GOOD ROADS.

A very commendable rivalry that has been inaugurated by a county agricultural society of a western state is the outgrowth of offering a series of prizes for portions of the county roads kept in the best shape by the use of the King drag. Farmers living along the roads leading into the county seat have already begun work on the roads with a view to securing the prizes, and a marked improvement in their condition has been noted. There are features connected with this competition which lead one to hope that it may become to an extent epidemic.

STATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Its Advantages Pointed Out by New Zealand's Premier.

RAILWAYS EXCELLENTLY WORKED

The People Alone Profit by Owning Them, Says Sir Joseph G. Ward—No Rebates Admitted—Grafting by Big Shippers Unknown—Exemption For Small Wage Earners From Income Tax—State Has Drastic Factory Law and Regulates Hours of Labor.

Sir Joseph G. Ward, premier of New Zealand, who was recently interviewed by the New York American, points out as follows the advantages of government ownership of all public utilities in his country:

You ask me what the experience of New Zealand has been relative to state control of the public utility departments in our country. My answer is that for upward of thirty years the government has controlled the railways, with a few exceptions at one time—that is, four or five railway companies were run by public corporations, but, with one exception, they have all been purchased by the government and have formed part of the state railway system for a number of years.

There now is only one line of railway, with a mileage of between seventy and eighty miles, that is owned by a public corporation. It runs almost parallel with the government section of railways, some eighty miles apart. The colony has the right to purchase this line by arbitration.

The right has not been availed of for the good reason that a privately owned railway is bound by agreement with the colony to reduce its rates to the same as that of the government railways whenever reductions take place. In other words, they cannot charge a higher rate than that upon the government line, so that practically it is equivalent to being a state owned railway. The railways have worked excellently under state control. There are 2,000 to 3,000 miles in operation, employing between 9,000 and 10,000 men and boys, and no women excepting those in charge of the rooms for women.

The system has kept rates down to the lowest point, to insure the greatest advantage and the all important one of assisting in the development of the country wherever railways traverse. We have eighteen lines in course of construction. The people would not give authority for the sale of the railways even if three times the value of construction or any sum were offered. The railways have stood the test of some thirty years and are kept in magnificent order, as is the rolling stock. No private carriages are allowed upon the state railways. On these assets some £23,000,000 of money has been expended. The lines meet every condition. There is uniformity of charge for every section. There is no concessions for the largest users as against the smallest. We have a publicly gazetted tariff, and no rebates are admitted.

To show what this means, supposing a case of rebate being a justifiable one, it would require to be put upon the public estimates of the expenditures of the colony and voted upon by parliament of the country. The advantages give the small man an opportunity of improving his position, and the large man knows that none of his competitors can by any process obtain an advantage over him. Then, again, we do not require to make excessive profits. We can take without any difficulty 7 or 10 per cent out of our railways, if we choose to keep up our freight rates and our passenger rates, but we believe that it is in the truest interests of our country to keep the rates down, and we make concession to all classes of users of the railways from time to time of all revenue over 3½ per cent, and in many cases 3 per cent.

It is sound policy to utilize our railways to help every class to build up industries, to assist agriculturists to ship to and from the seaboard at low rates and to insure travel at low fares. Our revenue last year was between £2,200,000 and £2,300,000.

We have spread the functions of the state materially. In 1891 we changed the fiscal system. We abolished the system of taxation that relieved those who held considerable interest in the colony from contributing their full share of taxation and established a graduated land and income tax. But a man who had an income up to £300 paid no income tax. A man who had an income of £1,000 paid a tax of sixpence on the pound and 1 shilling per pound on any excess of £1,000. This was intended to relieve the worker from contributing taxation under this head. It is in our country one of those anomalies of the human system that the larger families generally are to be found among those receiving the smallest income, and to meet this we put it into shape that relief should be given to the smaller wage earner.

We exempt all improvements from taxation. This is an incentive to the holders of land to make improvements and gives a widespread employment. It has worked well, and in building there has been almost a revolution. Old places have been pulled down and new ones have gone up. The rate of ordinary land taxation was a penny a pound, and we had a graduated tax, increasing one-sixteenth of a penny a pound when the value is £5,000 and less than £7,000, and then that rate increases with the value of the property with a maximum of threepence to the pound, which is payable when the value is £210,000 or exceeds that sum.

We introduced drastic legislation governing factories, stipulated for proper sanitary conditions and continuous inspection. We fix the number of hours per week that employees can work, making heavy fines for violations. At first this was opposed by some employers, but others supported it warmly, and every intelligent person recognized that if all factory owners were put upon the same footing they had an opportunity of fair competition. The humane employer would not subject his employees to a sweating either in pay or hours.

We do not, as a government or as a people, do anything in the direction of trying to level people down. Our laws affecting the regeneration of our country have gone toward making a purer and a better condition. Our people give equal opportunity to all, in every walk of life, to better their conditions without doing it at the expense of the many. The laws have been intended to improve their positions. They are democrats in the truest sense of the term.

We have extended state ownership in many other directions. We have owned the whole of the telegraphic and telephone systems ever since the country has had responsible government. We own the state life insurance department, which has been a very great success. The profits are invested for the benefit of the insurers, and none of the financial results are in any way claimed or owned by the government, and, though there has been the competition by foreign life companies, the government life insurance holds 41 per cent of the total amount carried.

We have also established a government lending department for advancing money to settlers. This has lowered the rates of interest on mortgages. The department has loaned upward of £5,000,000 without a single loss. We have a government postoffice savings bank for deposits of any sum, and there is more than £8,800,000 in this savings bank. There have been no losses with investments by the postoffice, which must be in state or other gilt edge securities.

The state provides a public trustee department, in which people lodge their wills or make disposition of their property, which is administered by this department. If any estate in the hands of the public trustee for the benefit of children, wife or family were maladministered the colony would be responsible.

All of these departments are under control of an auditing department of statutory officers. Their salaries cannot be reduced, and their decisions cannot be reversed or interfered with. The control by the state of these departments years ago passed the experimental stage. They have been in every way a success, and I believe there is no one in our country who can put through legislation to dispense with any of these public utilities departments, which have been carried on for the benefit of the people of all classes.

It is not my province to discuss in your country as a visitor what the conditions are here. All I can say is that in our country the control by state of these great public services is undeniably best in the interests of all classes of the community. We have public opinion of the most emphatic character behind us to fortify the actions of the government of the country in carrying out these reforms.

Public opinion is the only vehicle, in my judgment, that can help any country to effect a revolution of a character that would bring to them that which is an established fact in our country, which is pursuing its work without injury to the great mass of the people.

Mistral, the Poet, Building His Tomb.

Nearing his eightieth year, Frederic Mistral, the Provencal poet, is still young in mind, happily far removed yet from the sixth age of Shakespeare, says the Paris correspondent of the London Standard. Nevertheless he is preparing his tomb. It will be put up in the cemetery at Maillane, near his house. It is to be a copy of the well known Pavillon de la Reine Jeanne at Baux. The care taken by the Provencal poet to make it beautiful will be remembered for generations among the neighboring peasantry. "It is, after all, the tomb that is the house we live longest in; we must have it beautiful," Mistral said the other day when somebody twitted him about his hobby. And he does the work himself with no mean skill, refusing all aid. But at the same time, busy as he is with his tomb, he still finds leisure to write. He has just sent his memoirs to the press, and they will be published in a few days.

The Kaiser's New Business of State.

Kaiser Wilhelm has a new fad. It is collecting picture post cards, and he has thrown himself into it with characteristic energy, says London Tit-Bits. Every country in the world in which Germany possesses official representatives of any kind whatever is laid under contribution. The kaiser causes his secretary to write a picture post card to the official selected, and this is inclosed in a state envelope or indorsed "Business of state." This is then sent by mail, and on reaching its destination, often in the middle of the night, the addressee is at once aroused from slumber to receive the document, which merely conveys the imperial greeting and commands a reply by picture post card, representing some local subject, "by return."

The German First Twelve.

A new monthly paper offered a prize for the best list of the ten most important living Germans. Frau Schultz of Dresden won, says Simplicissimus. Her list was: Emperor William, his wife, his seven children, his two daughters-in-law and the baby the crown princess was expecting.

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